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VOL. XI NO. 248 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession or passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	13,092
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,965
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,365
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,09J
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,009
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DILGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th	,,	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
18th	Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th	Jan.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th	,,	NALDERA ..	15,993
21st	Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th	March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 10 a. m.
25th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P.GulfPorts
26th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Karachi,
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports. 9-30 a. m.
31st Oct	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	30th Oct.	
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov	
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov	

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPTAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad.	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Bernampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore,
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency.)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur,
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur,
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore,	Serajgunge
Fyzabad,	Sholapur
Guntur	Sialkot
Gwalior	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla (Town Branch).
Hyderabad (Sind)	Srinagar,
Hubli	Sukkur
Indore	Surat
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tellicherry
Jalpaiguri	Tinnevelly
Jamshedpur	Trichinopoly
Jubbulpore	Trivandrum
Jullundur	Tuticorin
Kasauli	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,50,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,300
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserved Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montgomery.
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad. (Sind).	Okara (Dist. Montgomery.)
Bombay.	Jullundur.	Peshawar City
Cawnpore.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Calcutta.	Jhelum City.	Quetta.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Rawalpindi.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sargodha.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Sialkot.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur.	Srinagar.
Gojra.	Ludhiana.	
Hapur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
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LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
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MAHARAJ-KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN ... OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for Life of about Rs. 236.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 200 payable at death.
Should assured die before 40 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER AND SALINE SOLUTION.
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Apply,
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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

TUSSORE SUIT.
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order by
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE
Health Literature
To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmsala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B-L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
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"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Re. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0 Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Bungalow Girgaum Back Road BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on producing of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced TRACER. Apply Box No. 9763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R17981

WANTED—Influential gentlemen in the Deccan to canvass business for a First Class Indian Life Insurance Co., Liberal Commission. Apply to VARDE BROS. & CO., Byculla, Bombay. R8768.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES everywhere for Brass and German silver Nutcrackers, samples per V. P. P. of Rs. 6. Apply CHHAGANLAL DAMODAR, Mullamedi Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)
A R8752

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent a First Class Insurance Company for the Bombay Presidency transacting FIRE and MARINE insurances. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 9764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8784

WANTED—A Marathi-knowing experienced L.T.M. of the V. J. Technical Institute to teach Spinning and Weaving and to take charge of the Elementary Textile Technical School of the Social Service League. Apply stating terms to G. N. SAHASRABUDHE, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
A R8782

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN good correspondent Typist wants CORRESPONDENCE WORK, few hours morning or evening. Little Remuneration. Apply Box No. 9763, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8781

A Young Muslim Graduate, fresh from England—brilliant speaker, fluent writer, offers his services for National Cause on living wage. Any demand? Please write to Box No. 9758, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8751

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TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Rompta Street, Fort Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8755

TO BE LET, at Hughes Road, Chowpaty, the GROUND FLOOR of the house opposite the Ford Company. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R8783

TO LET—Centrally situated OFFICES and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Rents moderate. Apply at the Bank.
C17880

BANGALORE—TO LET—"LISMOYLE". A splendid bungalow on the high ground, fully furnished to English taste, beautiful garden, large compound, garage, servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 450. Apply D. G. NAYLOR, 6 Infantry Road, BANGALORE.
R8765

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ROSE-GRAFTS (of many varieties) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 24 per dozen, Chicoo grafts palms ferns. FLORA FARM, Andheri
R8761

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JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16489

DOCTOR'S FURNITURE FOR SALE—At Patwa's Chawl, opposite Mumbadevi, Motibazar, Cornor on view at 8-30—12 noon and 5-30—8 p.m. daily.
T R8777

ASK Your shop-keeper whether he stocks Blankets, Rugs, Tweeds, Shawls, etc., manufactured by the KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., if not write to us. Sample cuttings free on Application. KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD., Hebbal Bangalore.
T 17893

KASHMIR SUPPLIES,—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

A SINCERE ADVICE.—INSIST on buying your all wool requirements such as Travelling rugs, Blankets, Tweeds, shawls, etc., or your servants' requirements from the WELL KNOWN KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD., (Hebbal, Bangalore.) Sample cuttings sent free on application.
T 17894

MANY PEOPLE THINK mutton suet is an easily digested fat. Quite the reverse is true. Coconut Oil is 97.9 per cent. digestible against 88.0 per cent. for mutton suet COCOGEM is pure deodorized Coconut Oil As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. nett Tins. Delivery Free. TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

ANNOUNCEMENT.—We beg to announce to our Kind constituents and to the General Public that we are ready with our ALL WOOL TRAVELLING RUGS of LATEST DESIGNS and COLOURINGS IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES. Prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 35 and 40. Sample cuttings free on Application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Bangalore.
T 17897

A TRUE SUGGESTION.—If we are not wrong in giving you a friendly suggestion, please make your purchases of woollen rugs and blankets for yourself and your servants from us. You will get the right value for the price you pay. Sample cuttings with quotations free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Bangalore.
T 17896

A CALL TO OUR COUNTRYMEN TO JOIN HANDS.—INSIST buying your woollen Requirements, such as, TRAVELLING RUGS, TWEEDS, SHAWLS, ETC., for yourselves and your servants from us, as they are made in India with Indian Labour to suit the Indian Taste. Samples and price list sent free on application. KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal Bangalore.
T 17895

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Genuine Opportunity for Bonafide Investors. A CHEMISTS SHOP of 5-6 years' standing with good will and everything as a going concern. Please apply for particulars to Box No. 9765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8789

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CHARRON—In sound running condition. Going very cheap. Fit for rough use and service work. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 17854

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DIABETES—Blood Sugar Test and Insulin Treatment. Apply "606" Clinic, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Fort.
R8771

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column cash per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Byculla, will be removed on and from MONDAY, 22nd October, 1923, to 39-41 Apollo Street, Opp. Union Bank, Fort, Bombay.
R8769

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42 Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
17843

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

THE new extension of the Tramways System from the terminus in Reay Road to Tank Bunder (i.e. the new Cotton Depot) is now open for the conveyance of passengers.

The fares charged thereon are as follows:—
1 anna to or from Wari Bunder (i.e. junction of Sandhurst and Frere Roads), Pydhownie or Girgaum (Portuguese Church) and all points north of these stations.
1½ annas to or from any points south of Wari Bunder (i.e. junction of Sandhurst and Frere Roads), Pydhownie, or Girgaum (Portuguese Church).

Childrens tickets will be issued as on the rest of the Tramways System.

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Dated, 22nd October, 1923. C17900

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November 1923, at 4 p.m., at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 30th September 1923.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Dr. J. S. Nerurker as a Director in place of late Mr. S. V. Dandekar.
(3) To declare a dividend.
(4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. V. M. Khutalkar who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election; and
(5) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 27th day of October to the 10th of November 1923 both days inclusive.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Chairman.
Bombay, 11th October, 1923. C17882

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10-16, Hummam Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon to transact the following business and to pass the subjoined Resolution or such other resolutions as may be proposed at the Meeting.

1. To consider the report of the Committee of Shareholders appointed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 28th day of July 1923 and the opinion of the Counsel and the letters received from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi dated 28th September 1923 and 2nd October 1923.
2. To accept the proposals contained in paras 3, 4 and 5 of the said letter of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi dated 28th September 1923 and the proposal contained in his second letter dated 2nd October 1923.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1 crore divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up and three lakhs shares of Rs. 25 each on which Rs. 10 per share have been paid to Rs. 15 lakhs divided into 1 lakh share of Rs. 15 per share fully paid up and by extinguishing all the 3 lakhs shares on which Rs. 10 have been paid up."

By order of the Board,
C. S. DESAI,
Manager.
C17817

TENDERS.

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—
One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.
Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application.
17797

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Waste Cotton ordinary and superior during the year 1924-25.
Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1923.
Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 1st November 1923.
The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself, the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura.
Dated 10-10-1923.
TA C17836

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1802 of 1922.

RAMJANALLI GULAMHUSEIN. ... Plaintiff.
v/s
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and being at 14, Kamatipura Street, without the Fort, in the land and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 18-19, New Nos. 16217, 16218, Old Survey Nos. 30 31 and New Survey No. 6892 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2162 Street Nos. 142-144-146, containing by admeasurement 70 5/9th square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the stable of Khalap in the West by the property of Gulam Sarwar, on the North by the Kamatipura 14th Lane and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C17676

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3900 of 1922.)

SHA MEGHJI UGAM and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
RAMKRISHNA MAHADEV CHONKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

Property situate at Mouza Magathana Sub-division Bandra, Division Thana.
(1) Land purchased from Bai Gopikabai Motiram Pedhrse per Deed, dated the 16th day of October 1916, viz. Land situate at Mouza Magathana, bearing Survey No. 24 Pot No. 1, measuring acre one and Gunthas 5¼ and land bearing Survey No. 23, Falni No. 4 measuring acres 2 in all land measuring acres 3 and gunthas 5¼.
(2) Lands purchased from Motiram Narayen Thakeri, as per Deed, dated the 13th September, 1917, situate at Mouza Magathana Sub-division Bandra, Division Thana, District Thana, the details whereof are as follows:—
Survey No. 23 out of which land measuring one acre guthas 20.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. 2 of which land measuring 2 acres and 15½ gunthas.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. 4 of which land measuring 5¼ gunthas.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. of which land measuring a acre and 20 gunthas in all 5 acres and 20½ gunthas.
4 Houses and a Bungalow and a well built in the said land and gardens etc. (i.e. every thing.)

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C17818

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FEEROZE FURDOON DABOO has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Bai RAMKOREBAI, widow of Bhikha Ranchhod and GOMTIBAI widow of Hargowan Morar of the undermentioned property which the said Feeroze Furdoon Daboo has contracted to purchase from its present owner Bai Dahibai, wife of Khushaldas D. Pandya and daughter and administratrix of the late Jugjivandas Mahasukhram Raval, all persons, therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 100 1/9 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Maruti Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 454-443 and 454 and Collector's New Nos. 5477, 5509, 5511 and New Survey No. 8738, and assessed by the Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2475, Street No. 58 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nusserwanji Nowroji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Dhanjibhai Cooverji Cooper, on or towards the North by the Banaji's Poll and on or towards the South by the Maruti Street aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
C17892 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4131 of 1921.

DYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent judge's order dated the 4th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1923, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. Ni', New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. N-1 and New Survey Nos. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6868 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91 all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the public street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to 22 at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923
H. H. WADIA,
C17873 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2363 of 1921.

NARSEY CHATURBHUJ and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
JOHN FASCOAL MISQUITTA and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1922, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowji, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette Tukde and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres. Gunthas.
34 F	117	15	6¾
1783 (k)	117	26	5¾

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette Tukdi and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres. Gunthas.
1339 (k)	120	10	3¾

THIRDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette and Zilla Thana, bearing under-mentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres. Gunthas.
1712	115	6	0	5¼
1719	115	0	W	1
1637	114	0	35	6¼

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
17799

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3945 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS AND CO., a firm.... Plaintiffs.
versus
KARIM JIWAN ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 465 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1A, bearing cadastral survey No. 418 of Colaba Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property now in the occupation of Sorabji Modi, on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and on or towards the South by Ormiston Road.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C17674

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3376 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 17th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHUGWANDAS RUPCHAND & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Great Western Hotel, Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for a decree against the Defendants for Rs. 3,530 with interest being the price (including cartage) of 50 tons cement sold and delivered to the Defendants and the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of November, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 24th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17889

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY MONDAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES BHAYAVADAR COTTON.

By order of Messrs. Popat Nemchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar State Railway, Godal Railway, and South British Insurance Co., Ltd., jointly and severally Messrs. GANDHI AND CO Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Monday, the 22nd October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Godown No. 202 of Sheth Devkaran Nanji at Pasta Lane, Colaba:—
10 Bales Bhayavadar Cotton damaged by fire and water. Invoice No. 17 R./Rt. No. 28942 of 16/6/23 Marks BHY 42/10.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents,
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

AUCTION SALE OF ½ SHARE BELONGING TO FRANK D'SILVA IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji B. Patel, pleader for the mortgagee Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasji Mistry and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Frank D'Silva in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee by a mortgage dated 1st January 1921, Messrs VORA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 27th day of October, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following property on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

The ½ share in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuage or a pucca built bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road at Dadar in the Registration District of Bombay and registered in the Collector's Book under old No. 331 new No. 4056, old Survey No. 413, new Survey No. 1/778 and bearing Municipal and Collector's Ward G No. 2737 and Street No. 202 and admeasuring 1150 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S Da Salvacao on or towards the South by the property of the late C. D. Munos and on or towards the West by the Parbhadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions and for inspection of title deeds and other papers, apply to Mr. Hormusji B. Patel, pleader for the Vendor at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the Undersigned.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2 and 3 Princes Docks by the undersigned:—By order of the Bank concerned:—

141 Bags Almonds ex. s.s. "LOYALTY" stored in No. 2 Princes Dock. Sale at this Dock's premises.

25 Bags Almonds ex. s.s. Presipett Joland stored in No. 3 Princes Dock Warehouse, sale at this dock's premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October 1923.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 26th October 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores and army clothing.

Tents I.P. 21lbs and 40lbs flies, walls, outer flies, Purdhas, Sheeting new cloths, Tents pins, Hammers, pegs picketing.

Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, tanks, Balances, Spring, camp kettles drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read on the spot.

A large quantity of Brass, Lead pure, lead mixed and aluminium Ingot.

A large quantity of Partworn woollen and cotton clothings, Great coats, coats warm, knickers, Trousers, shirts mosquito nets Durries, Pyjamas, Blankets.

Lathes 6½ in. 5 feet bed, 9 in. 9ft. bed, 6in. Rope drive, 5½ in. 6ft. bed, 6 in. 9ft. bed, 6 in. 6ft. bed 6½ in capatan head 3½ ft.bed, 5 in. 4½ ft. bed, 6 in. with 6 ft. bed, Boiler (8ft 9in.) Hammer Steam ½ cwt, slotting machine, nut and Bolt securing Machine, wood planning Machine, Cabinet Marker Joiner tool grinder, Machine drilling double, Machine milling ungeared, Machine profile milling, Machine saw sharpening,

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFEERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE TWO FLOOR BUILDING, STYLED "HAMIDIYA MANSION" AT MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner of the property. The following very valuable and two storied large building styled the "Hamidiya Mansion":—

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 999 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the newly built two floor building, styled the "Hamidiya Mansion" and motor garages standing thereon situate on the plot No. 134 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust's West Agripada Estate in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by the building on plot No. 136 of the said Estate on the South-East by Motlibai Street, on the North-West by a service passage and on the South-West by building on the plot No. 96 of the said Estate and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3505 and 3529 and is assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4142 part of and Street No. 102A part of and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

N. B.—The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, cottage piano, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sandhurst House next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, leather lined dining chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, carved pier and centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, velvet piled drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, glass door book cases reclining sofas, English cottage piano, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. J. F. Flewker.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHARAKUWA, SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Govind Shamji the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2400—of 1923 (Vallabhdas Murlidhar vs. Sakarchand Tullockchand) and in pursuance of the directions given in the decree dated 4th September 1923 made in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will This day MONDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kharakuwa otherwise known as Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral New Survey No. 1405, and in the Municipality under C Ward No. 177 and 178 Street Nos. 323—325 and 1 and bounded on the North by the property of Gordhandas Ranchoredas, on the South by the property of Kaliandas Ramji, on the East by the Parsi Gully and on the West by the Shaikh Memon Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelo Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1630 BALES OF SHIRTINGS, DHOTIES, CHUDDERS, SARRIES, SALITA, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., The Rajenagar Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Arayoday Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Gujarat Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th October, next and the following days at 11 o'clock each day sell by Public Auction at Gadria Mohal, Kathawalla Hatha Neherpar Cawnpore the following bales.

About 1630 Bales of Shirtings, Dhoties, Chudders, Sarries, Salita, etc., etc.

Full particulars of the above will be printed in separate handbills for the information of intending purchasers and which can be had from the Auctioneers' rooms or from the abovementioned place at Cawnpore or from the abovementioned Mills.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE GRAND
DANCING FESTIVAL.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE MONEY MANIAC."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
RECKLESS CHANCES
featuring
J. P. McGOWAN.

Under Public Patronage.
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle
Vardya:— Rawbahadur Khare's Theatre
Saturday 27th Oct. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI
MAHATVAKANKSHA)
Monday 29th Oct. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T..
MANAPAMAN.
Wednesday 31st Oct. 1923 at 9 p m. (S.T.)
SAUNYASHACHA SAMSAR..
Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAH SHIVAJI.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Universal attraction Extraordinary!
An intensely absorbing Story of a girl's dramatic rise to redeem the man she loved.

"THE MIDNIGHT GUEST"

(5 Reels)

A Picture that will throb you to your very nerves.
A Story of humanity's optimism and its cynicism analysed through the experiences of a woman
Featuring the pretty winsome star
GRACE DARMOND
"THE MIDNIGHT GUEST"
IS HUMAN STORY

A story that is entertainingly human is promised in the Universal all star attraction at the West-End to-night and this week. It is "The Midnight Guest."

PEACOCK DANCE

See and wonder!
The Programme this Week—a marvellously attractive one! Besides a 2-Reel Comedy with

BABY PEGGY

in "Sweetie," the Bill includes the latest International News where

TINY KIDS

give some fascinating display of Physical Culture Exercises.
Bring Your Children.....Time and Prices as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
New Elphinstone Theatre.
New Play!! New Play!! New Play.
ON
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK ONLY
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S
NEW PRODUCTION
Bhakta Gora Kumbhar
See the Sublime devotional life of a potmaker—His aversion to lust—His self sacrifice and the final divine favour.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA
Presents
An Universal Six reel attraction
THE DAY SHE PAID
featuring
Francilia Billington. See the red flame of an unrighteous love threatened to burn the citadel of happiness,
with
A NICE COMEDY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

Stay only till October end.
Balwant Sangit Mandli
Grant Road,
RIPON THEATRE.
Tuesday 23rd Oct. at 3 P. M. (noon).
NEW URDOO PLAY
"TAJE WAFA"
G. K. Parchure,
General Manager, B. S. M.

Telephone No. 40106
BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE
NOVELTY
CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus)
Commencing Saturday 20th October, 1923.
TO NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays 5 Shows—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.
Programme) DOUBLE (Attraction
A GREAT & NEW
PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Melford Production
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE
WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
Featuring the Spirited.
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
Who says
I'VE NEVER BEEN KISSED!
A Sensational Love—Melodrama without a Dull Second
A Fine Supporting Cast headed by
MILTON SILLS & WANDA HAWEY
A dazzling Society Beauty who thought SHE could LIVE without LOVE. See her Wooed by London Blue-bloods.
GORGEOUS GOWNS DARING ESCAPADES
MOST THRILLING
Romantic melodrama.
Also the Great
MAGICIAN & JUGGLER
PROF. R. M. RAJA
Certified by LORD & LADY CHELMSFORD, and by Mr. MONTAGU and Awarded GOLD MEDALS by H. H. MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA will perform his Most Wonderful Tricks of
MAGIC & BLACK ART
He will win Your Applause You will Certify him
He Manufactures Currency Notes. of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.
Book Your SEATS EARLY
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA Oct. 21.

The monsoon has given widespread rain in the south of the Peninsula. The western disturbance is affecting the extreme north of India.

Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, north Punjab, Kashmir, Malabar, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu three quarters of an inch, Senamarg half, Cochin three quarters, Tinnevelly and Pamban two, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Increase in extreme north.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The Punjab, 12th October, 1923.—Light local showers fell in a few districts. The prospects are same as reported last week. Rain is badly wanted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.860 inches
Temperature of Air	83.0 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 "
Dew Point	76.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	76% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 "
Minimum do do	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,EME,WNW,N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	104 miles
Fall of Rain	— "
Total fall during month	— "
do. do. year	— "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Oct.	— "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	26	23 57	28 1	26	5 46	18 5
		11 47	26 10		17 48	16 1
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 1
		20 0	25 0		14 29	19 9
S.	21	9 12	26 7	21	2 55	19 8
		21 42	26 4		15 30	17 5
M.	22	9 50	26 9	22	3 38	18 14
		22 19	27 0		16 0	17 0
Tu.	23	10 22	26 11	23	4 14	18 9
		22 54	27 6		16 29	16 0
W.	24	10 51	27 0	24	4 44	18 2
		23 27	27 11		16 54	16 4
Thu.	25	23 27	27 11	25	5 15	18 2
		11 20	27 0		17 22	16 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th October 1923 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and Hissar and clear at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Hissar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Karachi and in defect at Jacobabad. Maximum temperature was below normal at Karachi and the minimum at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and in defect at Deesa. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhuj and Deesa and lower at Dwarka; the minimum was above normal at Ahmedabad and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was as usual. The minimum was below normal in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar and the minimum at the former station only.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.23 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Poona and in north Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was as usual; the minimum was below normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active over the southern half of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar. A few fall have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are Cochin 0.75 in. Calicut 0.39 in. Coimbatore 0.43 in. Negapatam 0.21 in. Madras 0.19 in. and Belgaum 0.23 in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues active in south-east Madras. Rainfall has been local in Malabar and south-east Madras while a few falls have occurred in Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Cuddalore two inches; Madras three-quarters; Nellore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'				0	—5.02
Do.	90th	83.875.0	—	0	—0.07
Jask		94.276.4	—	0	
Muskat					
PUNJAB—					
Multan		85.756.1	—	13.35	—9.23
Rawalpindi		93.561.7	—	10.95	—4.10
Lahore		93.958.2	—	19.69	+7.80
Hissar		91.256.8	—	20.11	—1.78
Ambala		89.867.7	—	24.91	+1.95
Delhi					
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra		94.968.2	—	23.51	—0.38
Mainpuri		91.859.1	—	31.74	+2.25
Jhansi		94.166.8	—	30.12	—8.62
Cawnpore		90.668.3	—	48.11	+1501
Allahabad		92.562.6	—	35.01	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad		97.763.2	—	3.64	+1.34
Karachi		88.870.3	—	3.03	—1.92
Ajmer		93.665.8	—	12.03	—0.86
Jaipur		95.464.2	—	18.81	—3.63
Kotah		96.277.6	—	42.27	+613
Mount Abu		80.661.0	—	31.11	—2705
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj		100.467.6	—	8.32	—8.20
Dwarka		89.373.2	—	4.56	—3.34
Veraval		89.874.6	—	7.17	—1047
Rajkot		99.869.0	—	10.32	—1460
Bhavnagar Para		99.073.1	—	17.05	—3.57
Surat		97.975.4	—	25.96	—1450
Ahmedabad		100.075.9	—	13.46	—1420
Deesa		102.666.6	—	6.16	—1740
Neemuch		92.163.8	—	27.18	—0.28
Indore		89.866.9	—	33.18	+2.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore		97.861.7	—	73.54	+2285
Saugor		92.868.0	—	62.76	+2699
Hoshangabad		89.162.4	—	54.87	+2.02
Khandwa		94.762.2	—	29.60	—0.74
Akola		98.963.6	—	21.92	—0.19
Amraoti		91.461.9	—	19.72	—0.77
Nagpur		89.660.9	—	43.04	—0.97
Chanda		87.160.0	—	46.06	—4.07
Raipur		89.662.7	—	48.22	+2.34
KONKAN—					
Bombay		91.079.6	—	77.49	+8.11
Ratnagiri		93.578.5	—	92.78	—3.74
Mormugao		84.977.7	0.05	103.43	+1499
Karwar		91.475.3	—	127.91	+1537
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon		98.164.0	—	15.59	—4.15
Ahmednagar		96.066.8	—	17.47	—1.89
Poona		88.567.7	—	16.74	—6.06
Sholapur		92.970.5	—	20.56	—3.79
Bijapur		90.570.4	—	9.39	—7.18
Belgaum		87.567.9	0.23	48.57	+0.16
Aurangabad		90.167.2	—	20.54	—3.65
Nizamabad(Indur)		89.063.5	—	28.46	—7.94
Hyderabad		87.767.2	—	21.78	—4.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore		92.975.2	—	129.32	+1837
Calicut		88.275.0	0.39	124.81	+2985
Cochin		85.675.1	0.75	113.95	+2217
Colombo		86.878.2	0.33	47.65	+1916
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam		89.776.0	—	20.02	—8.89
Bellary		91.670.8	—	6.03	—7.87
Cuddapah		91.473.			
Madras		88.574.			
Bangalore		82.964.			
Coimbatore		87.971			
Trichinopoly		88 074			
Negapatam		87 175			

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

MELODY IS SAFE

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let your-self be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical fire extinguisher

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

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Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA'S CHEAP DAILY.

THE VOICE OF INDIA

OFFERS

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In grateful recognition of the splendid support accorded to it by the people of India during the very short space of its existence.

Their support has made it

The most powerful medium of Indian opinion,
The most splendidly got up newspaper,
The most paying advertiser of wares.
The most widely circulated evening daily.

For all subscribers local as well as mofussil enrolled on or after the 1st of November, 1923, the following will be the rates of subscription:—

Yearly	Rs.	20/-
Half-yearly	,,	10/-
Quarterly	,,	5/-
Monthly.	,,	2/-

NO POSTAGE will be charged for any place in India and Burma.

Write to *THE MANAGER*,
THE VOICE OF INDIA,
Goa Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A, NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

COTTON.

The thirty cent level was reached yesterday afternoon in a last hour rush of short covering and speculative buying on the prospect of renewed efforts to arrange the French-German reparations dispute and on reports that the heavy rains in Oklahoma were resulting in overflows. As we write, it cannot be decided whether the floods will be serious, but the crop outlook has certainly not been helped by the continued rains where dry weather was needed.

On the other hand, it has been apparent during the last two days that a great deal of cotton was for sale on bulges, with a tendency among prudent operators to avoid fresh accumulations in face of those increased offerings. The market yesterday during the greater part of the session had decidedly the appearance of a two sided affair, with rather a poor undertone, and with a growing feeling that the price level discounts the crop situation to a great extent; whether the late bulge of yesterday will be followed by further waves of enthusiastic buying cannot be foreseen at the moment, but it furnishes a good example of the hysterical condition in which the market finds itself. Such violent fluctuations often mark the culmination of a major readjustment and with the speculative short interest, as well as a good part of the legitimate hedge interest forced out, the market should certainly be technically unsound.

We are decidedly of the opinion, therefore that it would not be wise to follow further advances at the moment, and that it would be more advisable to prepare for a considerable decline in a fairly near future. Little more can be said as to the poor crop; everybody knows it is poor and the trade has been re-arranging its affairs accordingly for quite a while. And it is too early to attempt exact figures of demand and supply as they will appear six months from now, and meanwhile we are just entering the period of heavy movement at a price level that surely must be very satisfactory to very many farmers, and very, an inviting to spinners, the natural inference being that producers will be free sellers and that buyers will not be eager to load up. Carried to its logical conclusion, this indicates an impending top-heaviness in the spot markets that might be reflected by more cotton being offered on the Exchanges than could be readily absorbed except on a declining scale of prices.

COFFEE.

The main feature of the local market continues to be the great disparity compared with Brazilian figures, while the absence of speculation makes the transferring of hedges to distant positions very costly. September is now, however, pretty well liquidated, and while the shorts in December may also have difficulty in getting out, the abnormal situation should correct itself before the active positions of 1924 become the spot months.

SUGAR.

December contracts continue quite firm, as refiners seem willing to absorb more raws than Cuba is offering, and it looks as if the balance of old crop sugar will command full values. There is, however, considerable selling of March supposed to be for Cuban account, and such sales would probably result favorably in due course. The new Cuban crop seems to be in good shape and the American sugar beet crop is expected to be much larger than the last.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The Canadian Wheat crop continues to be the bearish feature, offset, however, by increased export demand and the failure of Canadian hedge sales to cause weakness in Winnipeg. Sentiment is bearish and the market is probably oversold.

SILVER PRICES AT HIGHER LEVELS.

Under the influence of unusual large buying orders direct from India, the (American) silver market for the past several days has been active and strong, writes the "Financial Review" in mail week. On the 10th orders exceeded 300,000 ounces with "high" sales at 64¼ cents. On the day following prices reacted somewhat because of a moderation in bids for immediate delivery determined by the fact that the 10th was a boat departure date.

Strength in silver last week was due to the large silk demand in China but reactions resulted from a newly created speculative position on the short side.

Future trend appears to be upward since the Indian position continues strong with indications that there will be no weakness in China.

The rather large volume of sales in this country is indicated in the larger imports of the past two months.

Actual movements were as follows:—

January Imports 5,824,637 dols., Exports 6,921,002 dols., Excess of Imports *1 096,365 dols.

February Imports 3,792,387 dols., Exports 2,191,059 dols., Excess of Imports 1,061,328 dols.

March Imports 4,626,376 dols., Exports 4,731 705 dols. Excess of Imports *105,329 dols.

April Imports 4,261,859 dols., Exports 4,336,328 dols., Excess of Imports *74,469 dols.

May Imports 4,462,146 dols. Exports 3,499,358 dols., Excess of Imports 931,788 dols.

June Imports 6,065,947 dols., Exports 3,581,061 dols., Excess of Imports 2 484,866 dols.

July Imports 10,066,463 dols., Exports 6,233,163 dols., Excess of Imports 3,833,300 dols.

August imports 6,465 949 dols., Exports 7,032,221 dols., Excess of Imports *566,172 dols.

Total Imports 45,564,774 dols., Exports 38,525 927 dols., 8,341 282.

*Excess of exports.

Trade reports from India continue to be favourable. Cotton acreage, 1923-24, is placed at 12,373,050 bales against 12,511,000 last year. First sugar cane crop estimate is 2,715,000 acres compared with 2 393,000 in the pervious year.

Rain conditions are favourable throughout India with the exception of Bengal.

Business conditions in China rule fairly steady with no important changes.

Silver stocks at Shanghai are about 27,100,000 ozs. in sycee, 36,000 000 dollars and 710 bars against about 21,750000 ozs. in sycee, 34,500,000 dollars and 1,730 bars two weeks earlier.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 17/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 496.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 546.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 536.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.52.
London—Paris Frcs. 75.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 86.80.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 55,000 Millions.

	London, Oct. 19.	
Tele. Transfers	1/4 17/32	Firm.
Bar Gold	£4-11-4	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2	Steady.
	London, Oct. 20	
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 9/16	Firm.
Bar Gold	—	—
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2	Steady.

	London, Oct. 19.
Rentes 3 per cent.	56
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2
" 2 months hence	31 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver China bought:—Quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2
Bullion Shipments	£ 75,961

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 19.
Exchange on London in Paris	75.87
" " " " Germany	54,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	10 ·22
Stockholm	17,19
Christiania	29,30
Amsterdam	11.66
Switzerland	25.29
	Yesterday.
Belgium	87.25
Athens	not received
	New York Oct. 18.
Demand Bills	43175

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 19.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	27 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 19.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 5/8	Unchgd
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/2	"
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 7/8	"
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/4	"
Bonds Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43	"
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4	"
Govt. Securities 3%	59	"

	London, Oct. 19	
Conversion Loan	£ 78 11/16	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/2	
7 per cent " "	" 118	

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20

Sovereign ready Rs. 15/13.
Sovereign forward Rs. 15/11/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/13/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/13/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/13.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/14.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Bar gold ready s. 91-4.
Silver ready d. 31-8.
Silver forward d. 31-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, China Banks bought and sold, India is a small buyer.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 20,

Steady :— 24/13/6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Asho	24—14—6	— 24—13—6	24—13—6	
Kartak	24—14—3	— 24—13—0	24—13—0	

Peth Mandi
Asho 0—1—6
Kartak 0—6—3
Tone—Market, Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 20.

Steady: 79—12—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—12—0	— 79— 9—0	79—12—0	
Kartak	77— 9—0	78—0—0	— 78— 0—0	

Peth Mandi.
Asho 0—10—6
Kartak 1— 8—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMEXT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/14.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs 107/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

20th October, 1923.

Yesterday Reuter reported a fall of 16 points in New York futures. The market declined on Wall St. selling and some long liquidation. To-day a sharp advance of 63 points has been reported. The advance was due to Commission Houses and New Orleans buying and shorts covering. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 16 points higher.

Advices from home are generally of a bullish nature and the Agricultural Department has resolved to issue a further Bureau Report on the 1st of November giving the condition of the crop upto the 25th of this month. This is rather an unusual procedure and some people interpret it as showing that the position is more serious than is expected to be. The situation on the whole is very puzzling indeed, and for the moment it is impossible to form any opinion as to the probable course of prices in the immediate future.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th October as follows:—

"Market affected by rumour ginning under six millions. Higher prices seem indicated."

In sympathy with the advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 528 for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Offices and a well-known Indore operator were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 533. Around this level jobbers sold and the prices declined to Rs. 531½. General buying caused some improvement and the market touched Rs. 533 again. But the values gave way to Rs. 530½ on selling by Marwari shroffs and Commission Houses, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 531. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 534. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 535½ going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 536½, on buying by Marwari jobbers and Cutcha Candy brokers and closed steady at Rs. 536.

Fine M.G. Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 481½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 485½ on buying by Marwari Operators and Commission Houses. From this level, on selling by shroffs and Japanese and European Exporters the prices gave way to Rs. 483½ the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 484. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 481 and touching Rs. 483½ remained Rs. 482 at 4 p.m. F.G. M.G. Bengal was quoted Rs. 420 nominal for Decr./January delivery.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, with a moderate demand from mills.

COLABA QUOTATIONS AT (6 P. M.)

	Bombay. Oct. 20.
F. G. Broach April-May	536
F. G. Bengal Decr-January	423
Fine Oomra Decr-Janu	489
Fine Oomra March	486

	Liverpool, Oct 19. Bale
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices;—

Mid Americans Limited request		17.14
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	18.20
New York 11 a.m.	Jan.	28.62—01
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	28.77—07
	May.	28.77— 6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	28.49
	Jan.	28.30

	Liverpool, Oct. 19. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct. — 16.99+11
	Jan. — 16.29+14
	Mar. — 16.01+15
	May — 15.74+16

	New York, Oct. 20. To-day's prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan. — 29 13+18
	Mar. — 29.29+22
	May — 29.35+27
	July — 28.84+29

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct, 19. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	16.82—06
Nov.	—
Dec.	16.28—06
Jan.	16.07—08
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.79—07
April	—
May	15.53—05
June	—
July	15.14—03
Aug.	—

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/3
Hongkong Bank	" 123 1/2
National Bank	" 64 1/2
Eastern Bank	" 5 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 13 1/4

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Market closed firm. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 78, Central 26/12, Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 440n, Apollo 27/8, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 930, Bradbury 550, Century 471/4, Cent. India 511/4 Colaba Land 177/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 270, Edw. Sassoon 212/8, Elphistone 58/12, Fazulbhoy 812/8, Finlay 550, Gokak 136/4, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Jamshed Mfg. 180, Kastoorchand 240, Khatao 292/8, Kohinoor 1550, Luxmi Cotton 4750xd, Madhowji 225, Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3250xd, Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4200, New Great 517/8, New City 325 Pabani 405, Pearls 653/12, Phoenix 497/8, Swapurji 226/4, Simplex 357/8, Standard 1600, Swan 735, Swadeshi 515, Tata Mill 425 and Vishnu Cotton 1700xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 295, B. Burma 347/8, B. Burma N. I. 86/4, Bt. Burma Pet 4/6, B. Tramway 93/12, B. Steam 97/8, Bindi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 105, Katni Defd. 355, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 30. Tata Iron Defd. 107/8, Tata Hydro 645 and Scindia Steam 7.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The market is closed.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and fifteen and thirty-second pence, and demand bill is one shilling four and a half pence.

Egyptians	Jan.	17.80
	Mar.	17.85

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 20. Today's Price.
October	17.39+40
November	—
December	16.78+34
January	16.65+35
February	—
March	16.38+37
April	—
May	16.12+38
June	—
July	15.80+44
August	—
September	—
October	—
Egyptians, Nov.	17.20
Jan.	17.70
Mar.	17.80
July	17

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct, 19. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	16.99+11
Nov.	16.57+18
Dec.	16.44+10
Jan.	16.29+14
Feb.	16.13+14
Mar.	16.01+15
April	15.85+14
May	15.74+16
June	15.66+17
July	15.36+19
Aug.	14.73+09
Sept.	14 29+20
Oct.	13 80+17

Tone.—Strong.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool Oct. 19. To-day's Price.
Oct.	17.44+14
Nov.	17.21+14
Dec.	17.09+14
Jan.	17.81+20
Feb.	17.03+13
Mar.	17.63+14
April	17.76+14
May	17.75+14
June	17.78+14
July	17.78+14
Aug.	17.78+14
Sept.	17.78+14

Manchester Cloth market more active Large Inquiry,
Yarn—Fair request

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 19
M. G. Bengal Good	10. 0
" " Fully Good	10.83
" " Fine	11.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.05
" " " Fully Good	11.85
" " " Fine	12.35
M. G. Broach, Good	13.10
" " Fully Good	13.20
" " Fine	13.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.30
" " Fully Good	10.70
" " Fine	11.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Oct. 19.
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	55,000
" Imports	91,000
" Stocks	365,000
Actual Weekly Sales	28,002
Water Twist	9
Printers Cloth	30

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Oct, 20.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	17.38+38
	Jan.	16.71+46
	Mar.	16.48+47
	May.	16.[illegible]+9

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Oct 19	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		38,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " Continent		5.000
Futures at New York Oct		28.67+44
" " " Dec.		29.45+62
" " " " Jan.		28.95+63
" " " Mar.		29.03+64
" " " May		29.08+66
" " " July		28.55+68
Spot Cotton at New York		30.00+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		29.25+23
Futures " " Jan.		28.90+66
" " " Mar.		28.80+66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 3/8
Silver—Foreign mined		63 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Oct. 19. To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Jan. — 28.39+63
	Mar. — 29.08+64
	May — 29.08+65
	July — 28.55+68

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

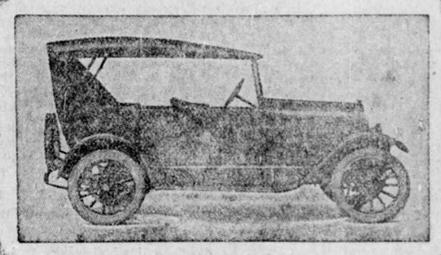
Ready.	Bombay, Oct. 20. Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-20	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 5 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 15 0	15 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	15 6 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	...
Mowraseed	8 2 0	9 10 0
Barley	29 0 0	...
Castorseed	65 0 0	...
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 11 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 4 3	
Wheat, Sept.	—	
Linseed, April/May	12 7 3	
Linseed Sept.	—	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 6 0	

WHEAT

	London, Oct, 18
BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/3 lbs O/N Sellers	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1711.

KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers		28/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C I F O/N Paid		42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal		41
Tone:—Inactive.		
Freight on coal cardiff to Bombay		£ 14

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 19.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton O/N. Sellers	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 19
" J/F Value Slow	" 16 1/4
LINSEED Bombay per Ton O/N Sellers	21 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED—Steady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (ex-mill delivered per ton) N-D Value	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers	3 £ 17 /8

LINSEED.

London, Oct 19

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Buyers,	20 1/4
Tone:—Steady.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net " N/D	39/3
" J/A	36/3 5/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov-Dec. Sellers	26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov-Dec. Sellers	26/4

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 19.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	13
Tone—Quite	
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct.	13 3/4
Tone:—Easier on realizations.	

METALS.

London, Oct. 19.

English best Selected Copper	£ 83 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 80 11/16
Copper Braziers	£ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 15 F.O.B. net.
Tin Block	205

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	65 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct 20

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		98 0 0
Copper English Bars		91 0 0
Brass Bars		80 0 0
Pat Kist		68 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		86 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 20 per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sattars	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Light-house	No. 8 1/2	0 9 3
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 9
Japan	No. 20	1 0 0
Japan	No. 32	1 7 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 3

FOR SALE—

A saw mill with 2 portable steam engines specially erected for manufacturing railway wooden keys of B. B., G. I. P. and others.

For details apply to:—

RATILAL K. DESAI, B. A.

Mehmedabad, (Dt. Kaira.)

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr. 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Octr. 1923.

Cotton	503 Bales
Wheat	17321 Qrts.
Linseed	6795 "
Rape, etc	2702 "
Gingellyseed	146 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1151 "
Castorseed	3885 "
Rice	463 "
Myrabollams	1963 "
Cottonseed	4424 "
Mowrasseed	477 "
Gram	293 "
Juwar	1622 "
Missur	Nil
Barley	1965 "
Bajri	411 "
Coal	10317 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Khan—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 6
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	—
Century per lb.	1 6 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 5 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 3
Phoenix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 3
Mankiji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Batta) per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) 36.	32n/32lb—
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/40	
Spring (Horseman) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Eagle) per lb.	1 5 0
Bombay Cotton	1 4 6
Panelwan	1 5 0
Hearch Brand	1 3 3
Sateen—	
Peacock per lb.	1 3 3
Spring (Horseman) per lb.	1 3 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1120 per piece	—
No. 128 1/2 per piece	—
Shooting 7, 8, and 9 Bandage—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob A, lb. per lb.	1 6 6
Terrific (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Jaconets 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Book Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile — Per Piece	—
Rassurchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 6 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile — Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Rachael " "	8 12 0
Uranium No. 6124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Swaraj Party meeting at Mahim on "Coming Elections."

Maulana Mahomed Ali arrives by Delhi Express, 9 a.m.

Messrs. Baptista and Bole's addresses on elections D. T. Moolji Hall, Parel 6-30 p.m.

Kathiawad citizens' meeting, re. Rajkote and Chamber of Kathiawad Princes, Allahabad Bank Bldg., Apollo Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 23.

Bara Wafat: Bank Holiday.

Harwood League: Colaba United vs. Inniskillings "B".

Mr. Trivedi's election address at Bassein, the Theatre, 5 p.m.

Addresses on elections, Amarchand Madhavji's Chawls, Parel, 9 p.m.

Mr. V. J. Patel's address on "3 Years in Councils", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Tairsee to preside.

FRIDAY, October 26.

B.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Exam. results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 22 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 23 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 24 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Oct. 25 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pi arriving there at 13-30.

NORTH DIVISION VOTERS' MEETING

A meeting of the voters to the Legislative Council residing in the North Division, Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Damodhar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel, when Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. S. K. Bole will speak on "Work in the Council". Voters are requested to be present and get their doubts solved and inquiries answered.

ELECTION ADDRESS AT BASSEIN.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will address at Bassein to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. in the Theatre on "How to represent people's voice in the Councils". All Bassein voters are requested to attend.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The elections of representatives on the B. P. C. C. from the D Ward District Committee, which had to be postponed yesterday due to irregularity in voting-papers, will be held on Sunday (the 28th instant), between 2 to 8 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PAREL.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Swarajya party at Amarchand Madhavji's Chawls, Parel tomorrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel, Jayasukhalal Mehta, Balubhai Desai, Punjabhai Thokarsi, Dr. M. B. Velkar and others will speak on "The Coming Council Elections."

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS, BANGALORE.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting will be held in Bangalore from January 14th to January 19th, 1924. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has consented to be Patron of the Meeting and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.A.S.B., F.R.S.E., will be President.

UMRETH STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Second Umreth Vidyarthi Samelen (Umreth Students' Conference) will be held on the 3rd proximo (November) under the Presidentship of Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas Kantavala, Editor, "Shahitya" of Baroda. Litterati of Gujarat are sent invitations to attend. College studends, as well as cultured townsmen of Umreth, will read papers on various interesting subjects. Students will take part in the competitions of physical exercises, dialogues, music were composition, handicrafts, etc. Various existing institutions in Gujarat are requested to forward their handwritten magazines to the Mandal in order to put them in the Exhibition.

GRIEVANCES OF HACK VICTORIA-OWNERS' ASSN.

In reply to the letter of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association dated the 21st January 1921 regarding the provision of new stables in Bombay City to replace those that are about to be demolished, the Government of Bombay informed the Association in the letter dated February 28th last that they regretted their inability to take any action in the matter.

The Vice-Chairman of the Association has now addressed a letter, dated October 17th 1923, to the chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay, drawing his attention to the plight of victoria-owners, by the proposed demolition of 3 stables in the city, adding that "from the facts mentioned above you will please see that 3 stables, which afford stabling accommodation for 600 horses, are about to be demolished. It is not possible to build new stables; and because of the amended bye-laws, it is not only that new stables are not being built, but also the present owners contemplate doing away with their existing stables. The victoria owners are quite unable to erect new stables at their own expense, because generally they are carrying on their business on borrowed money." The Association, therefore, have prayed to the Trust to give the matter their urgent attention, as the "strain of stabling accommodation is increasing every day".

RELIEF FOR JAPAN.

NINTH BOMBAY LIST.

The Bombay collection for H. E. the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund continues to make good progress. The ninth list of subscriptions is published below:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,82,007-3-3; The Dhanu Japan Relief Fund through Mr. T. A. Fernandez, Hazur Deputy Collector, Rs. 3,182-1-0; His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, Rs. 2 000; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Rs. 1,000; Sub Committee, Viceroy's Japan Relief Fund, Godhra, Rs. 506; The Dhanla Japan Relief Fund through Rao Saheb Gulabchand Hiralal (2nd instalment) (details will be published later) Rs. 825. Through Seth Radhakisan Jatkisen, through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Harda (details will be published later), Rs. 501; Seth Purshottamdas Harivallabhdas, Ratlam through The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Rs. 500; Morarji Gokuldas and Co. Rs. 500; His Highness the Nawab of Baoni, C. I., Rs. 500; From Hubli Friends through Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., (details will be published later) Rs. 300; The Methodist Episcopal Churches of Bombay District through the Rev. F. Wood Rs. 282; Shrimant Vijaysinha Fattesinh Raje Bhosle, Raje Saheb of Akalkote, Rs. 200. Seth Dareshaw R. Vakharia Broach, through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. Rs. 200; Officials and subjects of the State of Akalkote, Rs. 177-6-0; The Trustees of the late Mr. Sorabji M. Sethna's Fund, Rs. 150; Anonymous, Poona, Rs. 150; From Jalgaon through Mr. P. J. Anjaria (details will be published later), Rs. Rs. 140-12-0; Mathuramalingam Pillai of Sattur through Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld., Rs. 110; Seth Khushaldas Gopaldas, Hinganghaut through Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., Rs. 101; Seth Keshav Khusal, Faizpur, through Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., Rs. 101; Through the Sattur Agent of Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd., Rs. 101; Mr. Gudethur Thimmappa, Bellary, Through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld., Rs. 101; Anon, Bombay Rs. 100; Seth Kaluram Govindram Jaora through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld. Rs 100; Through Mr. Lachamandas Karnidan, Ahmednagar through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. (details will be published later), Rs. 77; Headmaster staff and boys of R. S. Dalal High School, Broach, Rs. 73-4-0; Staff, students and servants of St. Peter's School, Khandala, Rs. 64; The Montgomery Agent through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld. (details will be published later), Rs. 64; Tuticorin friends through Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.—T. S. Omayorupagan Pillay Rs. 35; N. Nelliappa Pillay Rs. 10; C. Pakkiam Pillay and Thavammal each Rs. 5; T. O. Sankarakumara Pillay Rs. 2; and Amir Sahib and Sundram Pillay each Re. 1, Rs. 59; E. H. Waterfield, Rs. 50; Mulji Jaith and Co. from Jalgaon through Mr. P. J. Anjaria Rs. 50; Students of Indore Christian College, Indore, Rs. 45; A Sympathetic Parsi Family Bombay, Rs. 44; Mr. Lalsingh Balkisansing Banoosa, through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld., Rs. 41; The staff and students of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar through the Principal, Rs. 36; Jasavala Brothers, Rs. 25; Messrs Homi and Tehmi in sacred memory of their dear cousin Rustam Jehangirji Kharas, Rs. 25; Seth Mangalchand Rampratab, Ahmednagar through Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., Rs. 25; The Jalgaon Agent through Toyo Menka Kaish Ltd:—Keshav D. Saraf Ramdas R. Wadikar and Vishnu R. Saraf each Rs. 5; Ramdas Bairagi Garge and Sharanedhar W. Saraf each Rs. 3; and Kashiram Gandu Chowdhary and Dattatraya R. Upasani each Rs. 2. Rs. 25; Presbyterian Church, Hat Piplia Rs. 21; J. H. Chimmulgund, Sub Judge, Kamta, Rs. 20; J. Ward from Jalgaon through Mr. P. J. Anjaria, Rs. 20; Children of the G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad, Rs. 18; Gangadas Motilal Rs. 15; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 15; Mr. Ramgopal Director of Agriculture, Kashmir State Rs. 15; Jamshedji Maneckji Desai, Rs. 11. Offerings on 14th October from C. M. S. St. Andrews Church Gujerati Congregation Rs. 10; F. D. Paria, Bombay Port Trust Dispensary Rs. 10; A Parsi Lady Sympathiser (in sacred memories) Rs. 10; Miss M. Cameron, C. P. Mission, Mhow, Rs. 10; Students of the Rai Ayabai High School, Bulsar Rs. 10; Vasant Pandhik Dhumalkar, Rs. 10; Office of Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency Rs. 6-5-0; Mrs. R. A. Martin Breuilla Rs. 5; M. J. Desai from Jalgaon through Mr. P. J. Anjaria, Rs. 5; The Postmaster, Chidambaram, Rs. 2-2-0; From a Scout Rs. 2.

KANARA FLOODS RELIEF.

The Hon. Treasurer, South Kanara Floods Relief Committee Mangalore, writes:—

The amount already acknowledged, Rs. Rs. 29,617-5-2; The Madras Committee through Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, Madras (4th instalment), Rs. 3,000; The Malabar Relief Fund Committee, Coimbatore through Mr. T. B. Bhashyacharya, Rs. 225; The Commonwealth Trust Ltd Mangalore Rs. 500; The Mangaveera Vyavasthaphaka Mandali, Bombay, through Mr. V. A. Shiriyan, Rs. 200; The Viddyadavini Sangha of the Billavar Community, Mangalore, through Mr. N. N. Suvarna, Rs. 100; Collections by the Secretary of the Davy Detalery Society, Mercara, through Mr. P. Mangesha Rao., Rs. 30-4-0; The Floods Relief Committee, Mercara through Rai Bahadur K. Kuttayya 2nd instalment, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Sujir Raghunathaiya Avl. (2nd instalment) Rs. 15; Mr. V. S. Narayana Ayyar Sub Judge Coimbatore, Rs. 10; Captain M. S. Rau Madras, Rs. 5; Mr. R. Kunha, Raikot, Rs. 5; Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, Ooty, Rs. 5; Mr. A. Venkat Rau Kilpauk, Madras, Re. 1; Total, Rs. 33,738-9-2."

TURBAT-I-HAIDERI EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of donors and donations to the above fund collected by Her Highness Lady Ali Shah and remitted by her to Sir Hormusjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Kt President of the Iran League Bombay:

Proceeds of an Indian Theatre performance through Mrs. Meher Ali Fakira, Rs. 1025; The Allarakhia Rahimtulla Sonwalla Charity Fund, Rs. 1,001; Lady Ratan Tata, Rs. 1,000; Her Highness Lady Ali Shah, Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy Rowjee, Rs. 250; Small donations from anonymous donors Rs. 191; Small donations through Mrs. Rahimtulla Dewji Rs. 150-10-3; Mrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Rs. 125; Mrs. Shirinbai A. Hosain, Rs. 125; Messrs. Haji Ahmed Dewji and Bros., Rs. 125; Lady Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy Rs. 101; Mrs. Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy, Rs. 101; Mrs. Mahomedbhoy Karimbhoy, Rs. 101; Mrs. Hosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Rs. 101; Mrs. Cassam Mahomed Mitha, Rs. 101; Mrs. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Rs. 101; Mrs. R. K. Powvala, Rs. 100; Mrs. Bomanjee D. Petit, Rs. 100; Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Rs. 100; Mrs. Goolam Husein Currimbhoy, Rs. 100; Mr. Haji Allarakhia Rahimtulla, Rs. 100; Mrs. Mahomedaly Fakira, Rs. 51; Mr. Ismailbhoy Mahomedbhoy Jaffer Rs. 51; Mr. Moosa Jaffer, Rs. 51; Mr. Fazalali Allana Rs. 51; Mrs. S. K. Powvala, Rs. 50; Mr. Goolamali Vakil, Rs. 50; Mrs. Haji Mahomed Rahim Rs. 25; Mrs. Ahmedbhoy Karamally, Rs. 25; Mrs. Karamally Hasham Rs. 25; Mrs. Dawoodbhoy Bhanji, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kassamally Ahmed Rahim, Rs. 25; Mother of Mr. Ahmed Aga Shirazi, Rs. 25; Mr. Soolemanbhoy Goolam Hussain, Rs. 25; Mrs. Abdulla Yussaf Calcuttawalla, Rs. 15; Mr. Allabuksh Somji, Rs. 15; Mr. Shuner Khan, Rs. 12; Mrs. Rahimtulla Ibrahim, Rs. 11; Mrs Ismailbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 10; Mrs. Rahim Soonar Mowjee Rs. 10; Mrs. Jainabai Rahimbhoy, Rs. 10; Mrs. Sulleman Savani Rs. 10; Total, Rs. 329-4-9. Grand Total Rs. 700.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

ARRANGEMENTS TO ACCORD WELCOME.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—Maulana Mahomed Ali is expected to come to Bombay on the morning of Monday the 22nd instant by Delhi Express at 9 a.m. (S. T.). All the Office-bearers and Council members of the various District Congress Committees and the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee also all the Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at Victoria Terminus to accord him hearty reception.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present at the Victoria Terminus station to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to give hearty reception to Maulana Mohamed Ali who is expected to arrive by Delhi Express at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

COMPANY MEETING.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited met in an Extraordinary meeting on Thursday (18th) presided over by the Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors. After the notice convening the Meeting had been read, the Chairman said:—

"Gentlemen, before I formally move the adoption of the Report, I earnestly appeal to all our share and policy holders to help the Company by pointing out to their friends and others the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained in a purely Indian Company like ours. I have much pleasure in moving that the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1922 be adopted and that this Meeting decides that the amount of profit which has been realized is Rs. 65,894 as found by the Consulting Actuary."

After the Resolution moved by the Chair was duly seconded and passed unanimously the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:

(2) That a sum of Rs. 20,587-2-1 be carried from the Profits to the Reserve Fund.

(3) That a sum of Rs. 12,939-14-2 be appropriated out of the Profits for a Cumulative Dividend of 4 per cent per annum (i.e. Rs. 0-12-9 per share) on the paid up Capital of the Company for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

(4) That a sum of Rs. 28 673-1-7 be alloted (1) for payment of a Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for five years of 1918 to 1922 to policies entitled to participate in the profits and (2) for provision for interim Bonus at the same rate during 1923, 1924 and 1925.

(5) That a sum of Rs. 3,135-15-10 be applied as a Bonus to shareholders at 1 per cent per annum (i.e. Rs. 0-3-2 per share) on the paid up Capital of the Company for the years 1921 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

(6) That a sum of Rs. 557-14-4 remaining out of the nine tenths share of the policyholders and one-tenth share of the shareholders be carried forward unappropriated.

(7) That articles 99 and 120 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:—

That the words "from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50" be substituted for the words "from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30" in line 5 of Article 99 and the words "not to exceed Rs. 30 be substituted for the words "not to exceed Rs. 15 in line 3 of Article 120.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ADVANCES FOR PURCHASE OF CLOTHING IN GERMANY.

Unemployed persons who have been out of work for a considerable period often find it difficult to take up a new situation owing to their lack of the necessary equipment, especially working clothes. The Prussian Minister of Welfare in agreement with the Federal Minister of Labour, has issued a decree authorizing advances from the unemployment relief funds to supply the necessary working equipment and clothes to unemployed persons who have a prospect of at least six weeks' employment. Either the articles themselves or the money for their purchase will be issued as a loan to the persons in question. In cases of special hardship the comunal authorities may remit repayment up to twelve times the daily rate of unemployment benefit.

A NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEACHERS IN JAPAN.

According to information received from the International Labour Office a movement has been set on foot to organize a national federation of school teachers which shall unite the eight hundred unions or associations of school teachers at present existing throughout Japan in an organization capable of protecting the interests of the profession. The members of the special committee of the League for the Protection of Teachers met recently and discussed the question of establishing a national federation of teachers, and it was decided that this question should be brought before the general meeting of the League. A number of lecturing groups have been organized for propaganda work throughout the country.

Mr. BIRD'S ACQUITTAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Inspector Bird of Esplanade Police Station has been acquitted by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. In his lengthy judgment the learned Magistrate has accepted that the complainant was assaulted by a Police Officer and that he was a European, as can be gathered from the fact that he goes to great length in trying to draw comparisons between Mr. Bird and his European colleagues. While the Magistrate goes so far as this he is not prepared to accept the complainant's identification of the accused nor that of Mr. Desai, the prosecution witness, on the ground that "the assault took place within a fraction of a time and that it was 11 p.m. then. It was not a moon-light night. It was a dark night and the illumination—" was not sufficient for purposes of recognising the accused Now the scene of the assault is quite close to the most brilliantly lighted square of Bombay and has a number of municipal lights which makes it quite bright enough to see and remember the face of a stranger much more so when that stranger has given him an unprovoked and gratuitous blow. But what is of greater importance is the fact that the 25th of September *was not* "a dark night" as stated by the learned Magistrate and being only the very next night after full moon *was not* a "not a moon-light night," and that the time of the assault being 11 p.m. the moon was almost at her zenith and consequently the spot would be just then flooded with brilliant moon-light. And there was not a single patch of cloud in the sky! How such a fact escaped the notice of the various officers of the law is more than I can tell. The learned Magistrate is not satisfied with making this statement once but makes a great point of it when he reiterates it in the following terms "and bearing in mind the *time* at which it occured, the *darkness*, the confusion etc.," —Yours etc.,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

BOMBAY'S BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— I have heard with grave regrets of the immense compliment intended to be paid to the Nationalist Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the shape of *suspending* what the Decentralisation Commission called "*the model*" municipality of India. I have said I view it with regret because the compliment, if paid, would prevent the Municipality from voting the address to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd which I have already tabled. For should the Corporation be suspended "en revanche" for the boycott resolution evidencing what the Nationalist Party would be able to do when it gets into Councils with the immense consequences to the market for British Empire goods which such staunch patriots as Sir George or Lord Reading can not be expected to rejoice in, we shall not be able to vote the address, I have given notice of and the most brilliant achievement of His Excellency Sir George. Lloyd will be necessarily omitted from my count of his achievements in the address refered to above.

May I take this opportunity therefore to request the Director of Information to issue one of his periodical communiques and allay the great public anxiety not on the rumoured suspension of the premier Municipality of India but on the chance of missing a distinguished previlege of voting publicly a well deserved address to such an unmitigated failure as His Excellency Sir George Lloyd.—Yours, etc,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

October 21.

DR. VIEGAS' CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to say a few words for the doubly friendless creature—Dr. Viegas—one of the candidates for the Council, friendless as he belongs to a community which politically stands "depressed" and secondly belongs to "no party" which now a days is a crime.

That being the case or at least as I feel it, may I crave at least one vote from each of the voters of A, C and D Wards for no other reason than to show political fellow felling.

I know Dr. Viegas and can say that he is more than a nationalist—he is a rationalist, and hence the better. My views as regards Council-entry remain as before.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

ANTI-DIAMOND LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was glad to read in your to-day's paper a letter from "Bharata Dasa" of Madras in which he appeals to the "Anti-Diamond League" of Bombay to re-start diamond-boycott propaganda. I do not mind giving out, though so late in the day, that this movement was inspired and launched by my humble self with the help of a few Kanara Saraswat ladies in May 1921. Copies of the resolutions passed by the Anti-Diamond Conference were sent by me to leading papers not only in India but in several parts of the world. A correspondent gave some interesting facts in the "Commerce" of Calcutta about the huge profits made by the South African capitalists out of the diamond industry. The "Chronicle" was good enough to publish the resolutions in full, but I was disappointed at the scant notice of the movement taken by most of the Madras papers which merely published the brief Associated Press message on the subject.

Some two years ago Burmese ladies in Rangoon started a boycott of all British jewellery, and I have since occasionally read in the Rangoon papers reports of marriages in Burma at which the ladies religiously refrained from wearing their diamonds. If the women of India to-day at least cannot follow the splendid example of their Burmese sisters, we may wel despair of achieving Swaraj for a long time to come.

It may interest "Bharata Dasa" to learn that in July 1921, at a distinguished gathering in Bombay at which Mahatma Gandhi and many all-India leaders were present, Mr C Vijayaraghavachariar made an appreciative reference to the diamond-boycott movement launched in Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi could not bear the sight of India's wealth being poured away by Indians themselves into the pockets of the diamond-profiteers, for, in addressing the people of Devakonda in the course of his tour in Southern India in September 1921, Mahatmaji is reported to have said: "I notice that many of you here are fond of wearing foreign diamond ear-rings like my brothers and sisters in Andhra. I appeal to you to discard foreign luxuries and give up your diamonds to the Tilak Swarajya Fund!"

"Bharata Dasa" is aware that the Congress and a number of other political bodies in the country have passed a resolution for boycott of British Empire goods, which of course, include South African diamonds. I would ask him to approach the Mahajan Sabha, the Samyukta Gowd Saraswat Sabha, the Bar Association, the Women's Indian Association, the Congress Committee and other public bodies of Madras to include particularly the boycott of diamonds in the campaign for boycott of British Empire goods.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. GOLIKERE.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

The Friends' Union C. C. were the guest of the Bombay Gymkhana on Sunday, when an interesting match was played which resulted in a win for the visitors. Looking to the weak bowling strength of the Gymkhana there was, however, no wonder that the visitors scored a great success over their adversaries. The century of the day, with the honour of being "not out" was recorded by that young and promising cricketer, B A. Dalvi who in a remarkable partnership with Godambe carried the score from 86 to 246 runs. Godambe remained not out with a contribution of 72 to his credit. At about 4 p.m, when the score reached 246 the skipper of the Friends' Union declared the innings closed, when there were only fine wickets down.

The Gymkhana having had to fulfil a great debt, went out to bat after tea, but they could not succeed in scoring even 105 runs. Bhatwadekar, Jai and S. Dalvi, the notable tremdlers amongst the visitors, proved rather unplayable to Hamilton, Hosie, Oliver and Compton. Liveliness to the game was added by Head, who going out last drove the ball in the first over of Dadarkar, on to the compound of a bungalow opposite the Gymkhana pavilion. The fielding of the visitors was as sharp and commendable as their bowling. Thus the guests won the match by 6 wickets and 143 runs.

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

	runs.
Dalvi S. M. ct. Cuninghmam b. Ingham	8
Rao M. B. ct. Miller b. Ingham	0
Jai L. P. ct. Oliver b. Simpson	11
Dalvi B. A. not out	115
Shete D b. Simpson	0
Dongre S. S. ct. Hamilton b. Gillepsy	30
Godambe S. R. not out	72
Amersy M., Dadarkar N., Gorashakar G., Bhatwadekar did not bat.	
Extras ..	10
(For 5 wickekts) ...	246

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	runs.
Hamilton J. b. Jai	9
Hosie A. (Capt.) b. Bhatwadakar	7
Cummings l.-b.-w. Jai	11
Oliver J. l.-b.-w. Bhatwadakar	8
Cunningham T. ct. Dalvi S. Bhatwadakar	11
Gillepsy Comdr. ct. Shete b. Godambe	12
Miller H. b. Dalvi	11
Simpson A. ct. Godambe b. Dalvi	7
Compton J. run out	0
Ingham J. ct. Dadarkar b. Bhatwadakar	5
Head H. not out	15
Extras ...	6
Total runs ..	103

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 20.

The Europeans completely collapsed to-day in the quadrangular cricket going all to pieces after Williams was caught out. Wickets fell rapidly and the tournament ended at 1-5 p.m., Europeans having scored only 178 as against Mahomedans 292.

A remarkably large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the conclusion of the final quadrangular cricket to-day between Mahomedans and Europeans. The game was intensely exciting. Williams partnered Turner and scored 121 between them. The collapse occurred when Williams was caught, the score being 143 for 5 wickets. The remainder were out in quick succession, the game ending at one o'clock to the surprise of all. Mahomedans won by 111 runs.

Williams c Shajahan b Mahomed Hussein Khan ...	71
Turner c Mahomed Beg b Md Hussein Khan ...	51
McCanee b Mahomed Hussein Khan ...	6
Rabsoh b Mahomed Hussein Khan ..	2
Misa c and b Mahomed Hussein Khan	4
Pigot b Mahomed Beg ...	12
McCarthy c Mahomed Ali b Mahomed Beg ...	0
Warden 1, b, w Mahomed Hussein Khan ...	1
Stone c Jamiel Ahmed b Mahomed Beg ...	0
Palmer b Mahomed Beg ...	6
Davidson not out ..	17
Extras ..	8
Total ...	178

General Orton presented the trophies viz Kishen Pershad Cup to winners, 2 bats to the highest scorer, Mahomed Hussein and cup to Major Kadir Beg for scoring sixes. Naidu receives a cup for the second highest score.

BARRACKPORE AUTUMN RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20

THE CANTONMENT PLATE—Div. II Distance about seven furlongs. Winner Rs. 1500, Second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses for fourth division.

Mr. Meerza's MAYMORN, 8-12, Hutchins ... 1
Mr. Bose's THERETTE, 7-12, Bland ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's TANYUM, 10-4, Harrison ... 3
Lt. Col. Hunter and Capt. Cox's CHEEKY GIRL, 7-7, Northmore ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 21 win, Rs. 16 and 63 places.

THE AGARPARA PLATE Div. I.—Distance about six furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Galstaun's HURDY GURDY 8-4, Harrison ... 1
Mr. Dee's LUSSKER, 9-6, Dobie ... 2
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 7-13, Walker ... 3
Mr. Dass' ELECTRIC, 7-13, Morthmore ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 38 win, Rs. 17 and 14 1/2 places.

THE FAREWELL PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division which have run, but have not won at the barrackpore autumn meeting.

Zeminder of Nazergun's Dunter, 8-9 Hutchine ... 1
Mr. Dee's BACHELORS SKETCH, 7-11 Dobie ... 2
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's EAGLES WAY, 9-0, Harrison ... 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WARRIOR QUEEN, 8-0, Bland ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 29 win, Rs. 15-1/2 place.

THE AGARPARA PLATE Div. II.—Distance about six furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. Meerza's INDIAN BEAUTY, 8-0, Hutchins ... 1
Mr. Pigott's PATSY, 7-7 Baker ... 2
Mr. Huque's MOON FLOWER 8-11, Harrison ... 3
Mr. Dee's SAVVY, 9-2, Dobie ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 23-1/2 win, Rs. 15 and 27-1/2 places.

THE SODEPORE PLATE,—Distance about five furlongs. Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in fourth division which have run, but have not won at the Barrackpore autumn meeting.

Capt. Maloney's ROSE LYDIA, 8-3. Baker ... 1
Mr. Norman's BETTER HOPE, 10-6, Dobie ... 2
Mr. Northmore's Cloak, 8-9 Northmore ... 3
Mr. Arratoon's LADY LETTY, 7-7, (Car 7), Walker ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 31 win, Rs. 20-1/2 and Rs. 30-1/2 places.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE Div. I.—Distance about 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND, 8-6, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Dee's GAME BALL, 8-5, Dobie ... 2
Mr. Chararia's SUNDAY, 8-12. Hutchins ... 3
Lt. Col. Hunter's SANS MERCE, 7-7 Airth ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 69-1/2 win, Rs. 23-1/2 and 18 places.

FOOT BALL.

IRELAND BEATS ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 20.

At Belfast Ireland beat England by two goals to one.—Reuter.

When England met Ireland in the Association football match at Belfast to-day, the weather was fine and 25,000 spectators witnessed the game. The play was very fast. England mostly attacked in the early stages, but Irish defence was excellent. After a quarter hour Brantford scored for England from Hegan's centre. Soon afterwards Gillespie equalised. The game continued splendidly contested till the interval when the scores were:—

England 1
Ireland 1

The play was very exciting in the second half, both goals having very narrow escapes. Croft netted for Ireland from corner after a quarter hour and England fought desperately but failed to equalise.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The League's football matches resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham nil, Huddersfield one; Blackburn nil, Manchester one; Bolton one, Arsenal two; Cardiff City one, Preston N. E. one; Chelsea nil, West Ham United nil; Liverpool four, Nottingham two: Middlesbro' one, Newcastle nil; Notts County one, Everton one; Sheffield United two, Burnley one; Sunderland one, Tottenham nil; West Brom one, Aston Villa nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool five, Coventry City nil; Bristol City nil, Fulham one; Clapton Orient three, Sheffields nil; Crystal Palace three, Bradford nil; Hull City two, Stoke nil; Leicester City two, Barnsley nil; Manchester three, Stockport nil; Nelson one, The Wednesday one; Oldham Athletic nil, Bury nil; Port Vale nil, Leeds United one; Southampton nil, Derby County nil.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN.

Aberdare nil, Luton Town one; Bournemouth two, Milwall nil; Brighton and H. A. one, Exeter City nil; Charlton nil, Norwich City nil; Gillingham two, Newport one; Northhampton three, Queens Park nil; Plymouth two, Swansea nil; Portsmouth one, Bristol one; Southend three, Brentford one; Swindon Town one, Reading nil; Watford four, Merthyr Town nil.

THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN.

Ashington one, Accrington one; Bradford nil, Wrampton one; Chesterfield two, Barrow one; Wigan Borough three, Crew nil; Doncaster one, Darlington nil; Durham three, Hartlepools nil; New Brighton nil, Grimsby nil; South Port nil, Rotherham nil, Transmere one, Lincoln City three; Walsall two, Halifax Town nil; Wrexham one, Rochdale one.

SCOTTISH DIVISION.

Ayr United two, St. Mirren two; Celtic nil, Raith Rovers nil; Clydebank one, Hamilton nil; Dundee three, Airdriconians one; Falkirk nil, Hearts nil; Hibernians one, Rangers three; Morton three, Queens Park one; Motherwell four, Kilmarnock nil; Patrick Thistle six, Clyde one; Third Lanark two, Aberdeen one.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Nomination papers for the Punjab Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly will be received on the 27th October. November 6th has been fixed for the scrutiny of nominations. Polling in the rural areas will be held from the 20th to the 25th November and in the urban areas on the 28th November excepting Lahore and Amritsar where it will be held on the 27th and the 28th.—A.P.

* * * *

The Punjab Muslim Educational Conference at Montgomery was attended by a fairly large number of delegates and visitors. Mr. Chandhri Shaabuddin, who preside, delivered an address in Urdu, and various resolutions were passed one of them expressing confidence in the Education Minister.—A.P.

* * * *

The "Leader" learns that Mr. Chintamani is now much improved in health, and he intends to pursue his candidature for election to the Assembly from Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions.

* * * *

A Karachi corespondent wires:—"Mister

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Answer to Correspondent

D. G. D.—You have not signed your letter.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1923.
(591st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

NABHA—AND AFTER.

It is becoming clearer day by day that the Punjab bureaucracy has availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the Nabha agitation to deal what it devoutly hopes would be a knock-out blow to the Akali movement. The bureaucracy, as the whole of India knows, came off second best in its two previous encounters with the Akalis. The last one, that connected with the Gurukabagh agitation, resulted in the signal triumph of the Akalis. How complete was the surrender of the bureaucracy could be seen from the fact that it agreed to release all the Gurukabagh prisoners unconditionally and went even so far as to accord statutory recognition to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which had led the agitation, though for weeks previously this agitation had been characterised as being "subversive of law and order." This statutory recognition is contained in the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill which was rushed through the Council in the teeth of Sikh opposition and which provided for the constitution of a Commission for the purpose of dealing with disputed Gurdwaras and Shrines, one-third of whose membership was to be nominated by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

This Bill or rather Act with its statutory recognition of the S. G. P. C. is on the statute-book of the Punjab Government. Yet, in their communique the latter do not hesitate to state that "the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, which started in 1920, as an agency which aims at controlling Sikh Shrines has from time to time encouraged action contrary to the law". This statement is difficult of reconciliation with the Government's attitude towards the Committee towards the close of the Gurukabagh agitation. If the Government could in the latter case take a more reasonable view of that agitation, what prevents them from taking a similiarly reasonable view of the Nabha agitation? There is no marked departure in the present case from the line of agitation pursued at Gurukabagh. All talk of "violence", "intimidation" and so on on the part of the Akalis in connection with the present agitation is as much moonshine as was similar talk in connection with the Gurukabagh agitation. The Punjab Government's communique says, "since the abdication of His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha and the election of a fresh Committee the Prabandhak Committee and the allied Akali Dal have openly encouraged bodies of Akalis to invade the Nabha State with the object of intimidating Government and to interfere with the maintenance of law and order." This interpretation of the nature of the Akali agitation will deceive no one outside official circles, as similar propaganda in connection with the Gurukabagh agitation failed to do. The Akalis want to assert their right—not to overthrow by force the present regime in Nabha and reinstate the deposed Maharaja—but simply to proceed to the Gurdwara at Jaitho. The mere use of the words "invade", "intimidate" and so on in the communique will not convince the public to the contrary.

From the communique as well as the attitude of the Punjab bureaucracy as a whole, it is becoming increasingly plain that what is aimed at is the suppression of the non-violent non-cooperation movement of the Sikhs, which the bureaucracy fears has received a dangerous accession of strength through its triumph in the Golden Temple Keys affair and Gurukabagh struggle. The struggle in which the Sikhs have been drawn in, much against their will, will be watched with the utmost concern by the whole of India—and by the world outside also. For, it is N. C. O. movement as a whole which is on its trial. So long as the Sikhs remain true to the principles of their religion and their pledge of non-violence there can be no doubt as to the issue of the struggle. The only fear is that through the virulence of the repression which they may be called upon to face in the course of the struggle some of them may be led away from the path they have chosen. But the Sikh leaders, who have so far shown splendid generalship and stern rectitude, must take steps to prevent the least deviation from the non-violent and righteous path to which the movement has so far confined itself. Such deviation must be prevented even at the risk of defeat, as Mahatma Gandhi did after Chauri Chaura, for defeat in a righteous cause is no defeat at all. For the rest, the reference to the Nabha "abdication," which is the immediate cause of the agitation, in the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club shows that no gesture of statesmanship can be expected from Simla to prevent the Punjab Government from committing blunder after blunder. Lord Reading has emphatically declared that the Maharajah of Nabha has "ceased from all time to rule in Nabha." That is one of Lord Reading's "settled facts." As to the justice of the case, the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England has very conveniently refused to satisfy the unanimous demand of the country that all relevant facts regarding the "abdication" of the Maharajah should be published and that the case should be referred for final decision to the Chamber of Princes so that the public may be assured that the Maharajah has not been condemned without proper hearing before a tribunal of his peers and without justification. Does Lord Reading expect that such flouting of public opinion will reconcile the Sikh community to the "settled fact" of the Nabha "abdication?"

NEGLECT OF INDIAN ART.

We published the other day an appeal to the public made by the Art Society of India. Expressed in dignified and extremely restrained tone, it does not, apparently, indicate the wide-spread feeling of discontent and resentment aroused by the systematic negligence and even suppression exercised by those who, in virtue of their office or position have appropriated activities which influence the destinies of national arts and crafts. The Art Society of India ought to have expressed its appeal in stronger terms. It ought to have given concrete instances, besides, of the manner in which those, who are usually supposed to safeguard the interests of national arts, treat the artists and the craftsmen with scant respect, if not contempt. The treatment accorded to the artists is no secret. Only a few days ago Mr. O. C. Gangoli reminded us how the artists, after a period of genuine enthusiasm, of arduous unremiting work and of continued sacrifice, starve and gradually die out for want of due appreciation and encouragement. This is the daily enacted tragedy brought about by the irresponsible actions of the section of the community that has either not yet begun to understand its responsibilities or does not care for the consequences of its failure to discharge them properly. Who are the members, one might ask, who grace the Dadabhai Naroji Memorial Committee? How long will they take to understand the nature of the work entrusted to them by the people? Dadabhai Naoroji, may one remind them, was one who had dedicated his life for securing India for Indians. His countrymen would naturally desire to preserve his memory as a patriot. But the obvious fact has not, it seems, yet dawned on the Committee They, if we are not incorrectly informed are still under the illusion that Dadabhai's memory could be best preserved as a patron of foreign artists. Could anything be more inconsistent with the G. O. M's noble mission? Could there be a more striking contrast than the conduct of the Committee and that mission? Could there be anything more grotesque than the silence of the Committee who seek, for no known reason, to fling a foreign statue on an unwilling public? What is their explanation? Are the sculptors here incompetent? Are their estimates beyond the means of the Committee? If that is so, let the public be taken into confidence. For, that is the only method that would cure them of their superstitions. India cannot tolerate the idea of an indifferent statue for one of her greatest patriots. She wants and deserves the homage from her best artists. She can, in no circumstances, afford to neglect them, leave them begging for commissions which the strange whims of the Committee may send abroad. No sane patriot can think of utilising the money subscribed by the people of India in such a way as would have the effect of injuring the reputation and prospects of Indian artists. Paying a foreign artist for what would amount to damaging national arts and crafts would, indeed, be a strange manifestation of patriotism, a still stranger method of respecting the memory of a great patriot. National prestige in art, the future of national arts and crafts, and respect for the memory of the Grand Old Man,—patriotism, above all, make it imperative that the commission for the purposed statue should not go abroad.

INDENTURE SLAVERY.

Lurid light on the objectionable methods by which recruiting of Indian labour for Mauritius and other Crown Colonies is carried on at present is thrown by the incident related by Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi in his communication which we publish elsewhere. The opening of "coolie" emigration depots in the country while Indians are still writhing under the shame of the Kenya insult, is an affront to national self-respect which should not be tolerated. Unfortunately, our "legislators" permitted themselves to be hoodwinked and gave their consent to the reopening of emigration to these Colonies. They are, however, now sincerely repenting of the mischief done. The Liberals and National Home Leaguers, who had turned a deaf ear to the warnings conveyed to them regarding the real conditions in the Crown Colonies, are now asking for the revocation of the sanction given to the lifting of the ban on emigration. The Liberals of the United Provinces, in particular, would appear to be thoroughly disillusioned in this respect and anxious to repair the mischief done by their fellow-Liberals in the central legislature. Will the U. P. Liberals take effective steps immediately, to checkmate the recruiting campaign of the agents of the Mauritius planters? Active propaganda must be carried on in the recruiting centres and villages to point out to the ignorant villagers the dangers involved in emigration to the Crown Colonies at the present critical juncture in the struggle of Indians for an equal status in these Colonies. The Liberals will find all sections of their countrymen united in the desire to prevent the further exploitation of Indian poverty and ignorance for the aggrandisement of the White Colonists.

Notes of the Day.

Welcome to Maulana Mahomed Ali.

On behalf of the public of Bombay we offer a hearty welcome to Maulana Mahomed Ali on this his first visit to this great city after the prolonged rest-cure he enjoyed as His Majesty's guest. Much water has flown into Back Bay since the Maulana and his brother visited this city last time and though the former may now behold changes in the outward complexion of Bombay's life, which he may be disposed to regard as changes for the worse, if he dives deep, we may assure him, he will discover that the heart of the city is still sound. The unfortunate happenings of November 17th, 1921, no doubt gave a rude shock to the entire constitution of the city, but their dire effects have passed away much sooner than most of us had expected—which again shows the exceptional healthiness of the constitution and its solid foundations. The temporary depression which overtook Bombayites, along with their countrymen all over the country, is rapidly passing away and their energies and enthusiasm need only a rallying point to carry everything before them. The Maulana will find that the mass of the citizens are as keen as ever to march forward as they did three years ago, but they lack—lamentably lack—leadership. Instead of one clarion-call, they hear a veritable babel of voices; instead of one leader who knows his own mind as well as he does that of the rank and file under him, they are confronted with a whole array of "leaders", each vying with the other for a place "in the sun."

The Need of the Hour.

The two-fold need of the hour in Bombay, as elsewhere in India to-day, is right and courageous leadership and unity of purpose. Maulana Mahomed Ali showed by his personal example at Delhi last month, that it is not incapable of being satisfied. The nation cannot be sufficiently grateful to the Maulana for pointing the way out of the thick gloom which has enveloped the country. Just at present the mists generated by the Council-entry controversy may temporarily prevent us from availing ourselves of the opportunities that lie before us, but they will not take long to disperse and then we may be sure that there will be no more bivouacing, but a steady march forward towards the goal. Maulana Mahomed Ali's presence in the city is most welcome as it is calculated to put heart into spirits which have been drooping and to remind us all of the great task that remains yet unachieved.

Muzzling the Press.

The Punjab Government have issued a warning to the newspapers published in the province that publication by them of any communication emanating from the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee or the Akali Dal, which have been proclaimed illegal associations, will render them liable to prosecution. The Government would have done well to make clear whether any and all publications of communiques issued by these bodies would be construed as an offence or only publication of communiques of a seditious or equally objectionable character. We do not think that the existing law empowers the Punjab Government or any other authority in India to place a ban on the Press of the nature sought to be imposed by officialdom in the Punjab. Publication of a communique issued by an illegal organisation cannot by itself become an offence under the law, if the communique is entirely innocuous. Editors of newspapers may be expected to know what publication amounts to an "offence" under the law and what not. The Punjab Government's warning, therefore, is entirely superfluous and uncalled-for. But, if the Government claim that all publication of communiques emanating from these "illegal" organisations, would amount to an offence under the law, the Indian newspaper world would be highly obliged to the Government to point out under what existing law such a simple act of publication would constitute an "offence." Or is it the intention of the Punjab Government by this muzzling of the Press to prevent the public from knowing the whole truth about the happenings in the unhappy province?

Holiday for Corporators.

With so much work before the Corporation, we do not understand why the President of the Municipal Corporation has chosen to adjourn its meeting for a fortnight. The adjournment is not only unprecedented but is uncalled-for, particularly in view of the fact that in order to work off large arrears, the Corporation has only recently decided to hold three meetings a week. By the time the Corporation meets again in November it will be confronted with the agenda of three months, and there will again be huge accumulation of work. The only explanation of this adjournment seems to be that there are thirteen members of the Corporation aspiring to serve in the Council and the Assembly. Mr. Patel did well in pointing out to the President that if he was adjourning the Corporation it was not in the interest of the majority of members, but the select few. Mr. Mody should have put the matter before the Corporation and taken its sense before deciding on the adjournment. The work of the Committees is also accumulating. Whenever a member of the Corporation wishes to delay or shelve a question he has only to move for a committee and there the matter rests for some years. The Corporation has appointed as many as twenty different committees, with five sub-committees. In the quarter ending September 30, only 40 Committee meetings were held, while there are as many as 192 questions outstanding. Some of the references made to the committees date from as far back as 1904 and 1906 and they have yet to be finally disposed of. Many of the questions now before the Committees are of great importance, but the members forming those bodies are unable to make up their minds. At one of the meetings of the Corporation Mr. Tairsee said that all that the members did at a committee meeting was to smoke and drink tea, very little progress being made in the work. No wonder then, that the Roads Committee to which every possible question is referred, has as many as forty references still to dispose of, the Sanitary Committee coming next with twenty-six; the Election and Procedure Rules Committee has twenty-one references, while the Medical Relief Committee has eighteen. When will all these arrears be finished, or is Mr. Mody going to hand down the unfinished work as a legacy to his successor? The present haphazard methods of work are quite unsuited to the times, and more expeditious ways have to be devised.

IDEALS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

PROBLEM OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

(I)

We publish below the first of a series of articles on the present situation which Lala Lajpat Rai is contributing to "The Chronicle" at our request. In the present article after referring to the negative and positive aspects of the Non-co-operation movement of which the main object is "to change the psychology of the people so as to paralyse the administration or, at least, to demoralise it," Lala Lajpat Rai states the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity as it stands at present.

The Non-Co-operation movement has two aspects—negative, and positive or affirmative. Ours is not and was never intended to be a movement for refusing co-operation when asked. We had been co-operating with the British Government for over a century and a half. We have *abandoned* co-operation as a protest against breaches of faith and promises, as well as for reason of denial of fundamental rights. The very nature of our situation made it abundantly clear to us that we could not adopt a programme of absolute and complete Non-co-operation. *Absolute* Non-co-operation with a *de facto* Government is an impossibility for a party which aims at achieving its object by "peaceable and legitimate means." This was explained and made clear from the very start. The very wording of the Non-co-operation resolutions adopted at Calcutta and Nagpur made it abundantly clear and it was repeated from time to time in the speeches of the leaders. The following is the Non-co-operation resolution passed at the Special (Calcutta) Session of the Indian National Congress, held at Calcutta:—

"In view of the fact that on the Khilafat question both the Indian and Imperial Governments have signally failed in their duty towards the Mussalmans of India, and the Prime Minister has deliberately broken his pledged word given to them and that it is the duty of every non-Moslem Indian in every legitimate manner to assist his Mussalman brother in his attempt to remove the religious calamity that has overtaken him.

"And in view of the fact that in the matter of the events of the April of 1919 both the said Governments have grossly neglected or failed to protect the innocent people of the Punjab and punish officers guilty of unsoldierly and barbarous behaviour towards them and have exonerated Sir Michael O'Dwyer who proved himself directly responsible for most of the official crimes and callous to the sufferings of the people placed under his administration and that the Debate in the House of Lords betrayed a woeful lack of sympathy with the people of India and showed virtual support of the systematic terrorism and frightfulness, adopted in the Punjab and that the latest Viceregal pronouncement is proof of entire absence of repentance in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab.

"This Congress is of opinion that there can be no contentment in India without redress of the two aforementioned wrongs and that the only effectual means to vindicate national honour and to prevent a repetition of similar wrongs in future is the establishment of Swarajya. This Congress is further of opinion that there is no course left open for the people of India but to approve of and adopt the policy of progressive non-violent Non-co-operation inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi until the said wrongs are righted and Swarajya is established.

"And inasmuch as a beginning should be made by the classes who have hitherto moulded and represented public opinion and inasmuch as Government consolidates its power through titles and honours bestowed on the people, through schools controlled by it, its law-courts and its Legislative Councils, and inasmuch as it is desirable in the prosecution of the movement to take the minimum risk and to call for the least sacrifice compatible with the attainment of desired object, this Congress earnestly advises—

(a) surrender of titles and honorary offices and resignation from nominated seats in the local bodies;

(b) refusal to attend Government Levees, Durbars and other official and semi-official functions held by Government officials or in their honour;

(c) gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges owned, aided or controlled by Government and in place of such schools and colleges establishment of National Schools and Colleges in the various Provinces;

(d) gradual boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and establishment of private arbitration courts by their aid for the settlement of private disputes;

(e) refusal on the part of the military, clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia;

(f) withdrawal by candidates of their candidature for election to the Reformed Councils and refusal on the part of the voters to vote for any candidate who may, despite the Congress advice, offer himself for election;

(g) boycott of foreign goods;

And inasmuch as Non-co-operation has been conceived as a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice without which no nation can make real progress, and inasmuch as an opportunity should be given in the very first stage of Non-co-operation to every man, woman and child, for such discipline and self-sacrifice, this Congress advises adoption of Swadeshi in piece-goods on a vast scale, and inasmuch as the existing mills of India with indigenous capital and control do not manufacture sufficient yarn and sufficient cloth for the requirements of the nation, and are not likely to do so for a long time to come, this Congress advises immediate stimulation of further manufacture on a large scale by means of reviving hand-spinning in every home and hand-weaving on the part of the millions of weavers who have abandoned their ancient and honourable calling for want of encouragement."

The Nagpur Resolution.

The following is the Non-co-operation resolution passed at the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the Congress, the existing Government of India has forfeited the confidence of the country and whereas the people of India are now determined to establish Swaraj, and whereas all methods adopted by the people of India prior to the last special sessions of the Indian National Congress have failed to secure due recognition of their rights and liberties and the redress of their many grievous wrongs, more specially in reference to Khilafat and the Punjab, now this Congress, while reaffirming the resolution on non-violent Non-co-operation passed at the special session of the Congress at Calcutta, declares that the entire or any part or parts of the scheme of non-violent Non-co-operation with the renunciation of voluntary association with the present Government at one end and the refusal to pay taxes at the other should be put in force at a time to be determined by either the Indian National Congress or the All-India Congress Committee and that in the meanwhile to prepare the country for it effective steps should continue to be taken in that behalf (a) by calling upon the parents and guardians of school children (and not the children themselves) under the age of 16 years to make

(Continued on page 9.)

GERMANY'S WOES.

DISORDER IN SAXONY AND BAVARIA.

A GENERAL'S INDISCIPLINE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Berlin.—Von Mueller has notified the Saxon Premier Von Zeigner that he has been instructed to use the troops at his disposal to restore order in Saxony and he hopes to receive the support of the Saxon Government. In this matter Von Mueller has issued a proclamation stating his intention of putting down terrorism and threatening death penalty to anybody forcibly opposing his measures.

The Bavarian General Von Lossow whom Von Gessler in September appointed the Military Commissioner of Bavaria to circumvent Von Kahr's dictatorship has now refused to execute Von Gosslor's orders to seize the offices of the newspaper, "Voelkischer Beobachter," a Hitlerite journal. Simultaneously he telegraphed to Generalissimo Von Soockt that he is to refuse to obey any order which will bring him into conflict with the Bavarian Government. Von Soockt replied that Von Lossow no longer enjoyed his confidence. This Von Lossow ignored, whereupon Von Gesslor went to Augsburg and instructed the Bavarian General Von Kressenstein to proceed to Munich to induce Von Lossow to resign. Von Lossow refused, but Von Kressenstein resigned. The Bavarian Government has now informed Berlin that it has refused to have further official relations with Von Gesslor.—Reuter.

DISMISSED AND REINSTATED.

A communique announces the dismissal of Von Lossow and the provisional substitution of Von Kressenstein to whom President Ebert has requested the Bavarian Government to make proposals regarding the appointment of a Commander of the Reichswehr in Bavaria.

LATER.

A message from Munich states that the Bavarian Government has issued a proclamation stating that in the interests of public peace pending the restoration of normal relations with the Imperial Government Von Lossow is reinstated as the Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian Reichswehr.—Reuter.

LATEST MEASURE OF BAVARIAN GOVT

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Berlin.—A semi-official communication states that the Bavarian Government's latest measure with reference to the appointment of the von Lossow represents an open breach of the constitution of the Empire and declares that this action by the responsible German Provincial Government renders it very difficult for the Reich to concentrate its strength on opposing the destructive influence from outside.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP SERVICE TO INDIA.

BURNEY PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

In the course of his speech on civil aviation at a meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, said that as a result of the inquiry by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Hambling it appeared that the only way to ensure substantial advantage in the cross-Channel aeroplane services was to put the undertakings upon a much stronger and firmer basis. On that account the principal recommendation of the committee was that in the place of three or four small companies that now operated the cross-channel services there should be substituted a single strong company with a large financial backing of private capital behind it. The Government would have a substantial representation so far as the board of the company was concerned. If this national company could be started, and he had good reason to believe it would be, it would be a great help to develop longer Imperial routes by aeroplane in future. Sir Samuel Hoare added that he had been able to set aside a sum of money for building experimental aeroplanes capable of undertaking long distance journey with a view to using aeroplanes on the Imperial route. The design for such machines was now almost ready and the building of them would be put in hand immediately. The Air Minister pointed out that Government had made valuable experiment of the extension of the Imperial air route already open between Baghdad and Cairo. Over that route of 866 miles, mainly over desert, they had been able to carry out successfully 65 journeys out of 69 during the year that service had been in operation. With regard to the development of airships, Sir Samuel Hoare said that the British Government had on various grounds, military and civil, decided that it ought to resume, in some way or another, the operation of this type of aircraft. The Government had therefore accepted in principle the Burney Scheme for airship service to India.—(B.O.W.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

RHENISH REPUBLIC

DECLARED BY RHINELAND SEPARATISTS

NO GERMAN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—The Rhenish republic was proclaimed at four this (Sunday) morning. At Aix la Chappelle all public buildings were occupied by the Separatists and the Rhenish flag hoisted on the Town Hall. The German police did not offer resistance and the Republicans have issued a proclamation forbidding resistance.—Reuter.

Rhenania is the great province on the left bank of the Rhine. It was German before the war and it was German even now though in the occupation of the Allied armies. The French claimed that Rhenania, far from being German, was French and Marshal Foch had even asked that the province be added to France under the treaty—as another Alsace-Lorrain—but the proposal was rejected.

Ever since, the fate of Rhineland or Rhenania, as the province has been latterly known, had been in the crucible since French interests took a hand in the Ruhr. The class known as the Rhineland Separatists is of recent origin, the desire for separation from Germany having been instilled and nourished by French propaganda, as French politicians desired a creation of a separate republic in the Rhineland detached from the German Reich. The history of the territory now comprising Rhenania touched ancient history long before Caesar. From Charlemagne to Louis the Pious and even later Rhineland was the tilting ground between the great central powers, mostly for the sake of itself. The French calmly bore many losses in the field but they stuck to this piece of land with characteristic tenacity.

Rhenania was part of France until 1814. The crucial question came up at the fall of Napoleon. After 1871 the question was again brought to the fore but the present fate was never thought of even by the grabbers.

BRITISH POSITION IN RHINELAND.

AFFECTED BY CESSATION OF RESISTANCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

Lord Kilmarnock, the British High Commissioner of the Inter-Allied Commission for the Rhineland, is at present in London accompanied by his adviser on transport. It is understood that the object of his visit is to consult with the Government regarding the British position in the occupied territory as it is affected by the cessation of German passive resistence in the Ruhr.—(B.O.W.)

A NEW PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—The Radical Socialist Party which, notwithstanding lack of homogeneity, constitutes the main opposition to Government, has concluded its annual Congress with a programme aiming at uniting all sections. The programme steers a course between the Communists and Government supporters and supports of the League of Nations, maintenance of friendship with the Allies, rapprochement with Russia, and helping the German democracy provided the latter helps the Allies to obtain reparations and expresses lukewarmth towards the Ruhr occupation, but deprecates any act which the German capitalism might construe as anti-French. Nevertheless, it threatens to intervene if Government rejects reasonable German proposals.—Reuter.

BIG NEWSPAPER COMBINE.

ABSORBING TOPIC IN FLEET STREET.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The big newspaper combine continues to be the absorbing topic in Fleet Street. It is now stated that the Hultons since their acquisition for £6,000,000 have purchased out of their cash assets the Scottish newspapers at present controlled by Lord Rothermere. These newspapers will be sold to the Associated Scottish Newspapers Limited, a new company about to be registered with a capital of £900,000 Then, that company will sell them for £100,000 to the Hultons.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVES IN LONDON SUNBRONZED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A large crowd greeted the Prince of Wales on his arrival in London from Canada. He was sunbronzed and had enjoyed his holiday.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY.

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

Though there will not be the usual impressive ceremonial on the Armistice Day at the Cenotaph as the day falls on Sunday there will be a remarkable religious service in Trafalgar Square. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier and Viscount Grey are expected to address a large multitude.—(B.O.W.)

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who is the chairman of the promoters of the project for privately constructing a great trunk road for motor from London to Manchester states that the proposal will involve a capital expenditure of some fifteen millions sterling.—(B.O.W.)

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

DR. SAPRU PREPARES GROUNDS.

GEN. SMUTS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Reuter understands that in pursuance of his campaign in favour of his proposals of last week Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru yesterday had a most favourable interview with Mr. Mackenzie King and also a conversation with Mr. Bruce who, it is understood, is sympathetic to the proposals. To-day Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had an interview with General Smuts with whom he had a two hours' talk. It is believed that Sir T. B. Sapru considers the attitude of General Smuts unfavourable, but not finally antagonistic, as it is understood General Smuts will consult his South African colleagues over the week-end and will resume pourparlers with Sir T. B Sapru on Monday. Sir T. B. Sapru will also have an interview with the Duke of Devonshire on Monday. It is thought likely this may be followed by a conversation with Mr. Baldwin.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO DR. SAPRU'S MISSSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The Secretary of the Indian Association has sent the following cable to Mr. Polak and the British press, London.

"The Indian Association expresses its keen disappointment on the Kenya decision, urges that practical effect should be given to the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 and accords support to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's mission. It is of opinion that deplorable consequences will follow if the Conference fails in conciliating the Indian opinion."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Pandit Malaviya has sent the following cable to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: "Indians of all shades of public opinion are at one with you in demanding equality of status with the fellow subjects throughout the British Empire. If representatives of other parts are not prepared to give practical support to this elementary right of the citizens of the Empire then participation of Indians in the Imperial Conference becomes a mockery and deep national humiliation and I trust both you and Maharaja of Alwar will withdraw."

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

FAILURE DUE TO CARRYING OUT PROMISES!

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

Speaking in London Viscount Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt declared that the British Government had met all the claims in that country and the splendid conduct and control of the British soldiers had enabled the Government to continue unbroken their liberal line of policy. There were unsolved problems, but they were not unsolvable and if the policy of the British Government in Egypt were carried on he was perfectly certain that the British Government would come to a lasting agreement with the Egyptian people for whom he had the greatest regard and respect. There were great commercial resources in the country and a friendly Egypt would be a very great asset. "I am an optimist with regard to Egypt," said the Field Marshall "and believe that we have come through our troubles in that country because we have carried out our promises." —(B.O.W.)

U.S. BANKERS' VIEW OF EUROPE.

ISOLATION CRITICIPED.

In a series of resolutions passed at the annual convention on Sept. 26 in Atlantic City, the American Bankers' Association made a vigorous demand upon the Government to abandon its policy of isolation from European affairs and assume a place of responsibility upon the Reparations Commission. At the Convention were nearly four thousand delegates, representing every State in the Union.

The resolution declared that in the past year America's foreign trade and her domestic production had suffered increasingly from the serious situation in Europe. Unless the United States accepted its responsibilities in connexion with the reparation question, which was interfering with the re-establishment of peaceful condition in Europe, American business interests would contine to suffer severely. The Administration was urged to appoint a representative with a vote to the Reparations Board, and it was recommended that the Debt Funding Commission should at once begin negotiations with Great Britain and France "in connexion with such part of the reparation question as may be included in inter-Allied indebtedness," so that they might have a basis for recommendations to Congress.

The position of Austria was pointed to as an example of what could be brought about by collective action of the nations. In conclusion, the Bankers' Association adverted to the former warning they had issued and declared that events had proved their judgment correct.—"The Times."

PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF KATHIAWAR.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF CHAMBER.

MEETING ON 12TH JANUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20.

A meeting of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar called by His Highness Lekhaji raj Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for the formation of a Chamber of Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar will assemble on the 12th January next.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE TO RAJKOT

A P ELIMINARY MEETING.

Messrs. H. B. Kotak, Laxmichand Manekchand Doshi, Chhotalal M. Kothari, Sheth Mavji Govindji, Ratilal Motichand Oghavji, Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji, Popatlal L. Chudgar and R. K. Mody have issued the following to the Press:—

"We the citizens of Kathiawad residing in Bombay, beg to convene a Preliminary Meeting of all Kathiawad citizens of Bombay, to-day, (Monday the 22nd instant), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Allahabad Bank Building Third Floor Fort at Mavji Govindji and Co.'s Office, to consider the steps which should be taken to give suitable expression to the feelings of gratitude of all Kathiawad subjects to His Highness Sir Lakhajiraj the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot who has inaugurated a new era in Kathiawad by introducing Responsible Government in his State and also to consider the situation arising from the attitude of the Government of Bombay towards the invitation of His Highness to all the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad to discuss the advisability of constituting a Chamber of Kathiawad Princes and Chiefs and take proper measures in that connection."

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

A TALUKDAR CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANPUR, Oct. 20.

The event for the week in Kathiawad is a criminal case against the jurisdictional Talukdar Deshavala of Mayapadar in Sorath. The facts are these. One Junagadh Vakil Nagji was interested in the dispute of a bride in Mayapadar against the desire and decision of the Mayapadar Talukdar. He took matters to the agency and got the Talukdar's decision cancelled. This enraged the Talukdar to such extent that he with a party waylaid Vakil near the outskirts of his village capital and soundly belaboured Vakil who felt senseless and was saved from death merely by intervention of the Talukdar's *Karbhari*. He was imprisoned however in that condition but was ultimately set at liberty during night by the influence of *Karbhari*, Vakil, when recovered, instituted criminal case against the Talukdar in the agency.

The agency appointed the Sorath political agent Major Meek as special Magistrate. He convinced the Talukdar and his party to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined the Talukdar five hundred rupees in addition to be given in compensation to Vakil Nagji, and took away for good the jurisdiction of Talukdar Deshawala.

PRISONERS BOLT AWAY WITH POLICE UNIFORMS.

Limbdi had sensations three days before. The Thakorsaheb and most officers with the police Supdt. and party had been to Siani for *navratri* ceremony. At about 5-30 evening some notorious prisoners in jail who were moving in jail yard got out of it. One of them entered police quarters. Unsuspicious police were sitting out. A prisoner picked up guns lying there, distributed them among his colleagues, dressed themselves in police uniforms which were ready at hand and bolted away. One policeman who tried to follow was wounded. Before the news reached the Thakorsaheb and the party at Siani, there was darkness and no trace could be found. The number of the escaped is five. All of them are daring dacoits resently arrested for dacoities in British districts. Of course vigorous police search is continuing but there is no trace till now.

PRINCESS AS THIEF.

In mail week an American and his wife staying in one of the largest hotels in Berlin were the victims of a mysterious robbery. The wife's valuable jewellery disappeared from her bedroom, and although the enormous reward of 80 milliard marks was offered for the recovery of the jewels the thief could not be found.

The affair has now had a sensational sequel. The room next to the Americans' was occupied by a very rich Dane and his wife, a Russian, the daughter of Prince Z——. Most of her relatives had been murdered by the Bolsheviks and she had fled to Constantinople, where she became a waitress, and there met the Dane, who married her. They had struck up a friendship with the American couple in the hotel, and apparently the Princess, although she was overwhelmed with costly gifts from her husband, was unable to restrain her desire for her friend's beautiful jewels and took them out of her bedroom, while she was out.

After her arrest, and while being conveyed in a taxicab to police headquarters, she tried to secrete the jewels in the upholstery of the cab. It would appear that, despite her husband's wealth, the Princess had been spending money so rapidly that she had got into difficulties, and that this was not the first time she had stolen jewellery. —Reuter.

PAPYRUS TROUNCED.

ZEV WINS BY SIX LENGTHS

UNPRECEDENTED CROWD ON RACE COURSE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Zev won the race with Papyrus.—Reuter.

New York.—The weather was brilliant and a crowd numbering 70,000, the greatest crowd ever assembled to witness horse racing in America, gathered to see the race. The track was in good condition and the horses got off at 3-55 p.m. At the start Papyrus led by a length, but seemed almost to stop shortly afterwards. Zev went to front as the horses passed the paddock, but Papyrus reduced the American's lead at half a mile. Zev regained the length lead in the next quarter mile retaining it at the mile. Papyrus was driven hard by Donoghue but failed to catch Zev up. Zev running under restraint steadily increased her advantage winning by six lengths amid a great roar from the crowd.

The time was 2 minutes 35 2/5 seconds.

The betting was 4/5 Zev and evens Papyrus.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF PAPYRUS'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

New York.—It is believed that Papyrus's defeat is due to the fact that he was unable to run on the sloppy track he having been shod smoothly while Zev was shod with ice-calks. Donoghue says Papyrus was not at home in going and this is confirmed by Jarvis though neither advances it as an excuse.—Reuter.

SPECULATION ABOUT PAPYRUS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

New York.—The track is soft following two days' rainfall and the forecast is cloudy and cooler weather. Although when he arrived in America shrewd racing men thought Papyrus scarcely had the chance of winning, he now goes to the post as a favourite chiefly because his trainer Jarvis has transformed the colt which still had sea-legs when he first cantered into a perfect racing machine. How muddy dirt of the track will affect Papyrus is matter of speculation, but his legion of backers consider him a fine mud-lark, realising that some of his best races in England were won on heavy turf. Those anticipating American victory point out that his sire has handed down to Zev the trick of ploughing through mud to clock deep to victory. The winner receives eighty thousand dollars and an International Gold Challenge Cup and the loser gets twenty thousand dollars. An interesting feature of the race will be the matching of Jockeys of Donoghue and Sande, both of whom are among the premier jockeys of their respective countries.—Reuter.

CAULFIELD CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Caulfield Cup which was run in a glorious weather before an enormous crowd to-day resulted as follows:—

Wynette 1
Kasingwold 2
Yacamanda 3

Betting:—5 to 1 against the winner, 14 to 1 against the second and 100 to 1 against the third. Eighteen ran and the race was won by one and three-quarter lengths and a half length. Time was 2 minutes 33 seconds. —Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

It appears that the aeroplane which was wrecked on Goodwin Sands yesterday was engaged in the Royal Dutch Air Service from Amsterdam to London. Three German passengers were rescued by the steamer "Primo" after being on the sands for two hours. They were in great danger. Later the sea was rising around them and eventually they would have been buried in the sands. Their rescue was only effected with great difficulty.—(B.O.W.)

THE AGE OF DANDYISM.

From Paris, writes the "Manchester Guardian," comes the sad news that the age of dandyism is definitely past. Man according to an eminent authority, has no other functions nowadays than to pass unnoticed, "no matter what his age or social standing." If this be true it is a fact not without a certain significance, since it conflicts both with expectation and with previous experience of the aftermath of wars. Wars have been apt to produce dandyism; the uniformity of military wear has generally produced a reaction. Strange and wonderful were the costumes preserved for us in the drawings of Gilray and others at the end of the Napoleonic wars, and the period after the Crimean War produced the efflorescence of the sixties. It may be remembered that it was after the South African War that Englishmen began to toy with dandyism again. There were demands for a return to the cheerful colours of the eighteenth century. There were threats of a departure from the staid black of evening dress, and there were even some tentative movements towards a bright blue or claret colour in the stalls of fashionable theatres.

The Great War came just when the movement towards dandyism was losing its first self-consciousness, but it was predicted with some confidence that four years of khaki must have their grand reaction. If it be true that there is to be no such reaction, then dandyism may be dead indeed. It was noted recently with some misgiving that the Prince of Wales had appeared in a box wearing a somewhat crumpled tweed suit, and that the Prime Minister committed the solecism of "looking a burban" at the Eton and Harrow match. It is a cheerless outlook

AKALI SITUATION.

REPRESSION CONTINUES.

QUESTION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

It is officially stated that everything continues quiet in the Punjab. arrest of persons coming into prominence in the places of those arrested in the main conspiracy or as leaders of jathas continue from time to time.

QUESTION IN COUNCIL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Sardar Basaundha Singh moved an adjournment of the House to discuss the situation caused by the recent Government action against the Sikh associations in Amritsar but the President disallowed the motion.

G. P. C. MEMBERS INVITE ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20.

Members of the new working committee of Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee paraded the streets and passed near the police station inviting arrest but the police took no notice of them.

AKALI NEWSPAPERS REAPPEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 21.

According to the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, the police raided the offices of the Akali Dal at Taran Taran and removed contents.

The "Akali" and the "Akali-te-Pardesi", two organs of the "Gurdwara" Committee have reappeared after a week's suspension.

Mr. Hissam Din and Mr. Abdul Gafar, Secretaries, Khilafat Committee have been sent to prison for refusing to give security under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code for alleged rowdy demonstration against Syed Budhshah who had proposed a resolution at a meeting of the Anjuman Islamiah welcoming the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Reading and personal staff leaves Simla this afternoon arriving at Delhi on November 3rd after a short tour in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Marris, Governor of the United Provinces left Allahabad for Lucknow on Saturday night.—A. P.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were entertained at a garden party this evening at Kushaldas Garden by Sir Mahomed Habibullah. The function was very largely attended by the elite of Madras and was given in celebration of Sir Habibullah's daughter's wedding. (A. P.)

Major General Robinson R.A.M.C.A.D.M.S. Western Corps will officiate as Director of Medical services in India vice Major General C. H. Bowle Evans I.M.S.—A. P.

The Commander-in-Chief left Simla to-day on a fortnight's tour in the Northwest Frontier Province.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will hold a Reception at Government House, Bombay on Friday the 23rd November 1923.

Their Excellencies Visitors Books will be kept out at the Secretariat, Bombay and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay from Monday the 22nd October 1923 between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Sundays.

ANTI-VIVISECTION VIEWS.

At a meeting of the Stockport branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection a resolution was passed condemning the methods of the Ministry of Health and the medical profession, "in seeking to enforce upon the community by means of scare tactics in the press and council chambers, the degrading and disgusting practices of vaccination and inoculation. Such practices," the resolution continued, "led to the extension of disease, endangered health and morality, hindered true social progress and involved cruel tests and experiments upon defenceless animals.

"We, earnestly call upon our Council representatives to reconsider the resolution recently adopted on vaccination, and urge that the religious and moral feelings of parents and guardians shall be respected and safeguarded. We shall resist all attempts to extend these things, believing them to be based upon fear, superstition, and vested interests, and a violation of the principles of justice, cleanliness and health."

BOMBAY ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

ANJUMANE-MUSLEMIN'S SUPPORT.

In connection with the candidature of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the Legislative Assembly from the Bombay Musalman Constituency, the following correspondence has passed between the Anjumane-Muslemin and Mr. Jinnah:

The Anjumane-Muslemin,
Bombay, 19th Oct. 1923.

To Mahomed Ali A. Jinnah, Esq.
Bar-at-Law, Bombay

We are very glad to know that you are standing as candidate for the Assembly from the Muslim Constituency of Bombay. We can hardly think of a more competent person who can efficiently represent the Muslim interest in the Assembly.

Looking to the present atmosphere in India, the religious, political and social rights of the Muslims required to be specially protected and we have full confidence that in you the Muslims not only of Bombay, but of the whole country will have a representative in the Assembly who will always vigilantly safeguard and advance their special interest.

We have, therefore, great pleasure in assuring you that we shall spare no efforts to see that you are returned to the Assembly as the accredited representative of the Muslim voters of Bombay.—I am, etc.

(Sd) MOHAMED UMAR BHOIRA.
President.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 20-10-23.

Dear Sir,—I cannot thank you Anjuman and yourself in adequate terms for the confidence you have expressed in me and I am most grateful to you for your support and assurance to do all you can to help me in contesting the seat for the Assembly from the Muslim Constituency for the City of Bombay.

Let me inform you that I have always considered in the past that the interest of Mahomedans and their position in the polity of India is such that it requires great watchfulness and I have never overlooked the importance of it. As a representative of Mahomedans, if I am elected I shall not only be bound to look after it, but it will be the duty of every right minded person to see that there should be justice and fairplay in our relations with other communities.

Let me assure you that I shall never be a party to any policy, measure or programme which will injure the rights and interests of the Musalmans; on the contrary it will be my clear duty to resist any unfair or improper treatment of the Musalmans at the hands of Government or any other Community. Thanking you again for your support—I remain, Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM VOTERS.

Mr. Mahomed Umer Bhoira, President, Anjumane-Muslemian has issued the following appeal to Muslim voters of Bombay:—

In a few days time you will be called upon to exercise your judgment in regard to your representative in the Legislative Assembly. As you know there are three candidates at present for one seat Messrs. Jinnah, Hussainbhai Laljee and Salebhai Barodawalla. You know their merits and you will be asked to cast your voters in favour of one or the other. Looking to the present atmosphere in India, the religious political and social rights of the Muslim community especially, require to be protected and at a juncture like this Musalmans cannot but be too cautious in exercising their right of voting.

Of the three candidates there is no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Jinnah's claims fully deserve the support of the Musalman electors Mr. Jinnah has been in the forefront of India's public life for a long time and he has been known to be a fearless critic and a born fighter against the bureaucracy. He has always stood by the people and upheld their rights. It is well-known that Mr. Jinnah resigned from the Legislative Council as a protest against the Rowlatt Act. Since, then though Mr. Jinnah has taken no active part in the public controversies of our time, he has always maintained an attitude of independence and refrained from causing embarrassment to the leaders, and has never missed an opportunity to impress upon the Government to redress the wrongs which were the causes of the dissatisfaction. I may point out that in response to the feelings of Muslims he introduced in 1913, the Wakf Bill and successfully piloted it through the Imperial Legislative Council. This question had agitated the Muslims of India for 16 years owing to the wrong interpretation put on the Islamic Law.

Now that he has come forward once again to serve the country actually the Musalmans, especially, it is the duty of every Musalman voter to make it a point to go to the polls and cast his vote in his favour. In view of importance of the work that remains to be done in the coming Assembly, we cannot overlook the fact that Mr. Jinnah is head and shoulders more competent than the other two candidates and the Musalman voters will be honouring themselves by voting for Mr. Jinnah.

In this connection we may mention that on behalf of the Anjuman Muslemian of Bombay, a letter was sent the other day to Mr. Jinnah, and in the course of his reply thereto, Mr. Jinnah has written to say that he will never be a party to any policy, measure or programme which will injure the rights and the interests of the Musalmans. "On the contrary, it will be my clear duty," says Mr. Jinnah, "to resist any unfair or improper treatment of the Musalmans at the hands of Government or any other community." In view of this assurance and judging from past experience we have no doubt that Mr. Jinnah can be fully trusted to uphold the rights and privileges of Musalmans and prevent any aggression on them by other communities or by Government. We trust that Musalmans will at this critical juncure not allow themselves to be swayed by any other consideration than that of merit and that they will solidly vote for Mr. Jinnah and thereby help to safeguard the interests of the community.

KUTCHI MEMON ANJUMAN'S SUPPORT.

The following Resolution was unanimously passed in a meeting of the Kutchi Memon Anjuman held in the hall of the Anjuman, Kambekar Street, on Friday:—

"This meeting of the Kutchi Memon Anjuman cordially supports Mr. Jinnah's candidature for the Legislative Assembly representing Bombay Musalmans Constituency. And appeals the Muslim Voters to record their Votes in his favour thus electing an Independent and true Muslim Leader like him.

That this meeting authorizes the Honorary Secretaries to send the copies of the above resolution to the respective authorities."

MR. BAPTISTA'S LECTURE.

Mr. Baptista inaugurated his Election campaign by a meeting at Gloria School Hall in the morning, and an open air meeting in the evening at Parel in the Church compound. There was an excellent attendance at both the places composed chiefly of Christians. At Gloria Hall, Mr. Woods was also present. Mr. Baptista delivered a fighting address. He began by thanking the audience for their presence forewarning them "that a candidate was privileged to blow his own trumpet." He said there were 12 apostles for seats. One seat was reserved for Marathas. It raised the question "when is a Maratha not a Maratha." Though a Maratha by race and blood he was told a Maratha is not a Maratha when he is a Christian. "Clearly the law is a hass." But it made the contest harder for him. The contest was complicated by the large number of candidates—unprecedented in English elections. The reason is that in England electors are organised into Political Parties who select the candidate on his opinions, principles and personality. The candidates are therefore few and the voters have no difficulty in voting on party lines and party ties. But to talk of political parties in India is to remind one of the famous snakes of Ireland. There were none though he heard of the Liberal and Swaraj Parties. He said there were no political parties in India and in fact there could be none in the true English sense of the expression. He distinguished political parties from mere leagues for specific objects such as Anti-Slavery or Anti-Corn Law, or Irish Home Rule League, which were dissolved when their objects were attained. Political Parties were never dissolved and their object was not specific but national, namely the welfare of the nation, and this was to be promoted by assuming the reins of Government. A Political Party was an organisation that aspired to assume the reins of Government by returning a majority of their partisans to Parliament and putting the Party in power. The Labour Party was once a mere league to promote the welfare of workers, but it had not become a National Political Party aspiring to displaces the Conservative Government.

TOO MANY PARTIES.

He wished them all success as their Party embodied the highest and noblest principles conceivable. But Parties in this sense was impossible in India, because the Reform Act made no provision for any Party, whatever its majority for assuming the reins of Government. Under the Reform Act 1919 India was 90 years behind England in the matter of the franchise, and 900 years behind England in political power. He said:—"We are little better off than the Anglo-Saxons were under the Normans in the reign of William the Conqueror and worse than the people of England were under King John after the Magna Charta. The Government of India was more autocratic than the Great Mogul. They were utterly irresponsible to the People of India." There could therefore be no Political Party in the true English sense, but there was some scope for it in the Provincial Government: he explained that Diarchy meant the division of Government into two compartments. The transferred subjects were under ministers practically responsible to the people's representatives in Council. The electors were therefore the real Masters of the Ministers. But he saw no Party based upon differences of opinion upon the administration of ministers or principles or measures, or use of ministerial powers for promoting the welfare of the people. There were no such Parties. He wished there were. The so-called Liberal Party were the Moderates, who seceded from the Congress because they would not denounce the Reform Act as "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing, as the extremists did. The Swarajists were extremists who denounced the Act as inadequate, and were bent on Swaraj. They adopted non-cooperation as the most effective means of attaining Swaraj and boycotted the Councils. But Swarajists have changed their mind now and wish to enter the Councils to wreck the reforms. But it is plain that these Parties were the outcome of their opinion on the merits of the Reform Act. But there was little difference of opinion now regarding the merits of the Act.

A UNIQUE TRIBUTE.

But "you will perceive that these are not parties in the free sense of the word, nor was parties organised on principles for electioneering purposes. The result is so many candidates. Any one can offer himself. A dozen or so men get together and put forth candidates. Others offer of their own accord. They take up the label that they believe will catch votes. But there is really no Party with party ties or loyalty. Take Mr. Kaji. He denounced the non-cooperators at the last election as there were no rivals. He has joined the Swarajists now as he has not the ghost of a chance otherwise. Take again the Liberal candidates, Mr. Bole and Dr. Batliwalla. Do you think they share their votes or supports. Not a bit of it. Mr. Bole's working friends are furiously against Dr. Batliwalla because his attitude on the Rent Act went against the interests of the poor tenants. Dr. Batliwalla's Parsi friends are not likely to vote for any Bole, or Godbole, or Dodbole. I refuse to take up a label of this kind; but I trust that neither Liberals nor Swarajists will refuse to vote for me simply because I have no label.' He announced that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jaikar, and even a staunch non-cooperator like Mr. Gungadarrao Deshpande were supporting his candidature. This was a unique tribute to Political warfare. He was an Independent under the stress of circumstances and preferred to join some Party where the Party system prevailed. He proposed to form a Party in Council "I returned based upon principles and measures calculated to promote the welfare of the People within the transferred powers and duties, and elect their leader. If the Party attracted the majority of the Councillors they would insist upon the nomination of their leader by the Governor as the Minister authorised to choose two colleagues for the other transferred portfolios. In this way they would sow the seed of the Cabinet system. He believed this was what was expected of them when statesmen asked for proof of India's capacity for representative Government. Such a Party would remove the present weakness of the ministers and strengthen their hands.

RESPONSIVE COOPERATION.

We would then have a strong Ministerial Government in place of the namby-pamby ministers. But the Party would constitute His Majesty's opposition so far as irresponsible Executive was concerned. They would spare no mistake, fire a curious fussilade and make them realise that the Government would be improved and facilitated by transfer of all powers so that Bombay may have the Provincial Autonomy which Lord Willingdon recommended and for which Bombay was perfectly fitted. But the opposition would not be blind opposition. Blind opposition would not b playing the game, fair and reserve powers. They were ample to do without this Council. Blind opposition would not be playing the game, fair and square. Blind opposition would rob even conscientious objection of its moral force. For this reason he did not believe in the wrecking of non cooperation but he firmly believed in Tilak's responsive co-operation. He was delighted to find that responsive co-operation was now blessed by a responsible member of the Viceroy's Executive Council like Sir Mahomed Shafi. Within the principles of responsive co-operation there was plenty of room for Parnell's tactics or the venerable British practice of refusing supplies till the grievance is redressed. But it would be tomfoolery to ask the Governor of Bombay to redress grievances which the Parliament of England could redress. The Governor can however, give us Provincial autonomy without difficulty. These are the principles on which I would work the Reforms in the Bombay Council. I am resolved that the Diarchy should be buried or cremated. It is a house divided against itself. You cannot have two fundamental principles in conflict with one another in the same Government. When such principles come in alt, we have an explosion just as when positive and negative electricity come in contact. The diarchy must totter to pieces like a house of cards under the impact of democratic principles. "I cannot understand" said Lord Derby "how any English statesmen could have imagined that a representative and irresponsible Government could be successfully combined." Much less can any statesmen expect a successful combination of a representative Government partly responsible and partly irresponsible It is a device to delay the transfer of power from the Steel Frame to the broad shoulders of the people.

SWARAJ.

"I need not dwell upon my ideals and principles. They are fairly well-known in this City. But I should like to say a few words upon a few points.

In the first place when I see a new Governor coming I think of King George I. He was a German who could not speak English fluently or idiomatically. One day he solemnly assured the people of England that he had come to England solely for their goods. He meant for their good. The British shop-keepers wondered whether he would buy the goods or take them gratis. Nowadays the British say they have come here for our good. They mean for our goods. That is why I am a Swarajist. There can be no salvation without Swaraj. There is no son of India who is not a Swarajist now. After shedding their blood for securing Swaraj to France and England on the battlefield of Flanders, it would be madness to expect them to remain in Bondage at Home. The enslavement of nations is more wicked than the enslavement of individuals. The emancipation of nations ought to be a more sacred duty of mankind than the emancipation of slaves Americans fought among themselves to emancipate the slaves. Englishmen ought to fight among themselves, at least at the Polls to emancipate India. But whatever they do, the passion for Swaraj is spreading, has spread throughout India. It is daily becoming more and more overmastering, endangering the British connection. I believe in the benefits of the British connection, but it cannot endure unless the present system is ended. It is useless to make the Government responsible to the Electors of England 6,000 miles away. The English people take more interest in the Derby race than in the misgovernment of India. They know more about the man in the moon than the people of India. He came across curious nations. Once a middle class lady believed that India harboured cannibals who devoured innocent babies. Five years ago he came across some who believed that Indians had all feathers on their heads and daggers on their bodies and no clothes beyond feathers and daggers. The system is intolerable.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

But Swaraj must be won outside not inside the Councils. The Government of India have no power to give Swaraj. The functions of Councils ought to be separated from the functions of the Congress. The wor in Councils may help or supplement the work of Congress in a reasonable manner. But the attainment of Swaraj must be the work of the People in Congress. The separations of functions is a part of wisdom. It would produce an united front with legitimate weapons of great efficiency. Union is strength. Dunion is retarding progress and stabilising the Steel Frame. Union would accelerate the march to Swaraj. "Oh for a torch of Tilak.—that wonderful combination of sagacity, pugnacity and tenacity." I trust the present days of sorrow and shame will soon end to return no more."

A SOCIALIST.

I am a Socialist and Democrat. I can conceive of a contended India without Socialism—not blind Bolshevism, but real Christian Socialism. Liberalism is effete It has fulfilled its mission. It is fast passing way. The future is in the lap of Socialism. The Labour Party in England is sufficiently socialistic and humanitarian to satisfy my aspirations I joined the Labour Party in London. I have endeavoured to preach its principles—ideals in India. I would apply them for the propose of promoting education, public health, Labour regeneration. The daily bread is indispensable. Bread without health is misery. Good housing helps good health. High rents mean bad rooms, bad health, diseases and death. Their lamentations must strike a responsive chord in our hearts. But I am not a fanatic. I am ready to reconcile conflicting interests of Labour and Capital; Landlord or Tenant, Hindoos, Muslims, Parsis, Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians within reason. But once having come to conclusion neither frowns nor favours will make me deviate an inch from what is right and reasonable. These are the sentiments on which I appeal to you for your support. I am not appealing as a Christian to Christians, but as a citizen to citizens, irrespective of creed, caste or class. It is well for communities to organise. The smaller the community the greater the necessity of organisation. Organise to make yourselves felt in the affairs of the people. It is not only good to do so, but it is our duty to do so. But once organised my advice is "seek first the cause of your country and seek last the cause of your community." Country before Community. Then you will reap the fruit of peace and prosperity which will endure.

DIFFICULTIES.

But now I come to my difficulties. There are 25,000 voters. It is difficult to canvass them without the help of friends and well-wishers. The difficulty is enhanced by the defectiveness of the Electoral Roll. It is more puzzling than a Railway Time Table or Chinese puzzle. The Ward rolls ought to have been classified according to Communities and Communities ought to have been sub-divided according to streets. Then some are dead. They are buried, burnt or deposited in the Tower of Silence. Some of those who are alive cannot be traced even by expert postmen. When traced the language becomes an obstacle. When this is overcome, the voters wonder whether the canvassers are friends or bailiffs. Those who promise have to be taken to the Polls. But the Ma Bap has forbidden the hire of vehicles. Friends' cars are allowed but we must take the voter at a time that is convenient to him. You can imagine the Herculean task before a candidate. Success is impossible without help in men and carriages. I therefore appeal to you not only for your votes, but your services and your carriages. If you have no carriages ask your friends, but bring as many as you can. The more the better. Remember your success is mine, and my success is yours Therefore I wish you success. I am sure there can be no success without your most cordial help and service. In conclusion he thanked the audience for the hearing they gave him.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandes proposed and Dr. Mascarenhas seconded:—"That this meeting heartily support the candidature of Mr. Baptista." It was carried with acclamation Dr. Fonseca then asked for volunteers for election work and many volunteered to help. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

DR. GOUR AND SWARAJ PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 21

It is understood that Dr. Gour's support to the Swaraj party is conditional. He promised support for the attainment of Swaraj reserving liberty of action.

MAHARASHTRA PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NOMINATION DATE FOR A. I. C. C.

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

According to the Congress Constitution the Province of Maharashtra has got 16 seats in the A.I.C.C. Out of those, 3 are reserved for the Mahomadans, 1 for the ladies and 1 for the untouchables; the remaining 11 seats are general. The last date fixed for sending in nominations, for the membership of the A.I.C.C. for the year 1923-24 is the 5th of November. Those wishing to stand as candidates for the same, should send in their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded by any two members of the M. P.C.C., so as to reach the Provincial Congress Committee's office before 6 p. m. on the 5th of November 1923.

"POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Bhide's letter in "The Chronicle" of to-day. As regards his charges against Mr. Deo, people know Mr. Deo and his non-violence from the days onwards of his stay with Mahatmaji in Champaran. I challenge Mr. Bhide to publish the photograph of the Scrutinisers' report which he says is in possession of a gentleman.—Yours etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR.

551, Sadashiv Peth,
Oct. 17.

THE ABYSSINIANS.

AN UNCONQUERED RACE IN AFRICA.

Mr. Rey tells of a distinguished M.P., who asked the other day where exactly Abyssinia is. Most of us owe all our knowledge of it to Dr. Johnson, and he knew very little about it, says a writer in the "Daily News." In "Unconquered Abyssinia," Mr. Rey has written a book so amiable and easy to read that numbers of English men and women will find themselves interested in the country for the first time.

He protests even against the criticisms levelled against Abyssnia by Englishmen who object to the continuation of slavery. He asks us to consider the Abyssinian view of the matter for a moment, and he puts it into words as follows:

"We do not regard any individuals or race intended by Providence to be slaves. We have slaves it is true, but that is because we have until recently for many years past waged war against Moslems and pagans, and the prisoners we have taken and enslaved in the past we regard as a fine or indemnity imposed on the races we have conquered. Moses instructed the Israelites to act in this way, and we were followers of the Mosaic religion before we became Christians; we only followed his teaching.

"Moreover, the Europeans in the Great War did the same thing; they made the prisoners they captured in battle work on roads and railways; this was as a sort of fine or indemnity, and not because they regarded their enemies as intended by nature to be slaves."

Mr. Rey adds to this that until last year there were slaves even in the British and French Legations in Abyssinia, and he paints so rosy a picture of the life of the slaves—"they are regarded as members of the family"—that one finds oneself almost envying them.

HONEST PEOPLE

He speaks highly of the honesty of Abyssinians, and denies the charges of avarice that have been made against them:

"Apart from their incorrigible wastefulness they make admirable servants and we found them scrupulously honest. We had a good deal in the way of silver and other household valuables when we were in Addis, and though we never kept anything under lock and key and had as many as 30 or 35 indoor and outdoor servants, we did not lose so much as a saltspoon during the whole of our stay.

The chief faults of the race seem to be cruelty—especially to animals—and (though they are good to their wives) sexual immorality.

Distinguished travellers have spread the story that the Abyssinians love raw meat so much that they will cut and eat it from the living animal. But Mr. Rey has found no evidence of the latter part of the story!

PAINFUL SHAVING.

The lower classes have an unpleasant habit of buttering their heads, which are first of all shaved in a peculiarly painful fashion:

This shaving appears to us a somewhat painful process, and to be an apt illustration of the dictum that *il faut souvrir pour etre progress*, two forms squatting on the ground progress, two forms squatting on the ground, one shaving the other with a bit of broken glass bottle.

Filth diseases are common among them, and lepers go about the country begging on horseback. To judge by the behaviour of the people in illness, there is need of a Coue campaign in Abyssinia:

Abyssinians, like most African peoples have a great dread of sickness, and should they become ill very often succumb, where with a little courage they might have pulled through. But on commencing to suffer they immediately think their end has come and give up all hope of recovery.

Life in Abyssinia, though fairly primitive, is by no means cheap for Europeans:

To light our house with oil lamps cost us £120 a year, and our kitchen fire worked out at about £110 per annum. This, I am bound to say, was due in part to the price of the dollar, which rose in 1919-20 to double its normal value, i.e., from ten to five to the £1. Now that the dollar is back again to almost its normal value of ten to £1 things would cost English people a good deal less.

GERMAN INTEREST.

Of European peoples the Germans seem just at present to be especially interested in Abyssinia:

Germany having lost her colonies not unnaturally seeks for an outlet for her manhood and a favourable opening for her goods and her enterprise. Practically the only place of the kind left in Africa is Abyssinia, and what therefore is more likely than that special efforts should be made to secure a foothold there? I read recently an interesting work on the country published a couple of years ago in Germany, and giving in three volumes as a result of four years' labour of a scientific, economic, and political mission, a penetrating analysis of the country's capacities from several points of view. It is a thorough work, and the author, after arriving at his conclusions as to the future, which are very optimistic, adds that Germany, in view of the loss of her colonies and the restriction of her territory, must look to emigration as a solution of some of her economic difficulties, and points to Abyssinia as the field for such emigration and as one of the most promising features of Germany's future.

Mr. Rey has written a comprehensive survey of the past and present of the people, and ends with a vision of their future, in which slavery has been abolished, the citizens disarmed, and education spread. He also writes on trade and on travel, on literature and on wild beasts. As for insects, apart from white ants, fleas and mosquitoes in the low country, he thinks Abyssinia is, perhaps rather more comfortable than the countryside in England.

EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

HOW INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS ARE BEING RECRUITED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hasten to draw public attention to an important statement published in the "Aj" of Benares. Jagardeo Rai whose nephew has been recruited as an "agriculturist" to be sent to Mauritius and has been detained at the Benares Coolie Depot writes:—

"My name is Jagardeo Rai, I am a poor Bhumihar farmer of the Village Kabutari (P.O. Birnu) in District Gazipore. My nephew aged nearly 15 left home in anger on a small matter on the 2nd October and came away to Gazipore for a bath in the Ganges and he has not yet returned home. After waiting for him for two days I began to search for him in the villages at the homes of my relatives, but no trace of him could be found. Then I came to Gazipore on the 10th and there I learnt from the Recruiting Agent, Majid Mian, that my nephew Lakshmi Rai had been sent to the Benares Coolie Depot by the Mian Saheb. I said to the Mian Saheb with great respect, "Please get my nephew back by any means. His little sister is crying for him day and night, his younger brother is asking for him every now and then and his grandmother has been weeping for him from the time Lakshmi Rai left home. For God's sake save these miserable persons." But Mian Saheb was not moved. He replied, "Give me Rs. 35, railway fare and food expenses and then I can think of his release." Well, how could a poor man like myself bring Rs. 35 at the spur of the moment? Having been disappointed in this way I determined to come to Benares. With great difficulty could I find the Coolie Depot. There I saw my nephew looking at me with tears in his eyes. I asked the officer in charge to be kind enough to release Lakshmi Rai. He asked me to pay him Rs. 5 as his food expenses. When I began to give him the required sum he told me to go in as he had to do the thing in writing. When I went in I was asked to pay Rs. 9. 10 as. I said, "How is it that you are now asking for Rs. 9 10 as? You asked me for Rs. 5 a minute before." I was told that I should pay the railway fare and other charges for Mian Majid the recruiter, also." I replied, "Evidently you are doing an injustice to us poor people. Very well I am paying you Rs. 9. 10as. release my boy now." He said in reply, "Give me the money and I shall get your boy released after taking him to the Deputy Saheb."

I said, "Yes, let us go to the Deputy Saheb. I shall pay you the sum there when you release him." The officer in charge did not agree. He wanted the money first. Then he gave me a lot of advice which I could not understand and in the end told me, "Come day after tomorrow and then I will see what can be done." I am in a miserable condition. I cannot say whether they will release my boy or not."

I hope the boy should have been released by this time. But the matter cannot be allowed to rest here. It is clear that the old vices of the recruiting for indentured slavery are being revived again. We have not yet forgotten how our villages were in a state of panic fear on account of the Arkatis (recruiters) in the days of Indenture System. In some districts the villagers actually banded themselves together against their common enemy, the Arkatis, and there were cases of violent assault upon these recruiting agents when they were found entering a village. Songs in the Vernacular were sung from village to village warning people against these recruiters. It seems now that the Arkatis are resorting to the same objectionable practices and there is a great possibility of their being severely handled by the villagers.

The best solution of this question would be to stop emigration of labourers to Mauritius at once. It is futile to hope that this line of action will suggest itself to the Government of India. So the people will have to take up the thing in their own hands. The Liberals of the United Provinces passed a resolution against the emigration of Indian labourers to the Colonies and now the Provincial Conference has also done the same. Thus there is perfect unanimity on this question among both the parties. Is it too much to hope that they will now take some united action in this direction?—Yours, etc.,

BANARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.

Ashram Sabarmati, Oct. 18.

MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General, Madras, in performing the opening ceremony of a branch of the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Mount Road before a representative gathering of Ayurvedic doctors and prominent citizens of Madras eulogised the services of Pandit N. V. Sriramacharlu, the Managing Director of the pharmacy, in standardizing many ayurvedic medicines and placing them before the public. He urged that ayurvedic doctors should organise themselves into a school of medical practitioners with certain amount of discipline and ideals of correct conduct to guide them. The speaker did not want anybody to boycott the western system but his request to them was not to boycott their own medical system.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER.

GOVT. AND THE SIKHS.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The Government has at last struck. The news so far received makes out that there is going to be a general wholesale arrests of the prominent Sikhs of the Gurdwara movement. The wildest rumours are afloat and it is difficult to sift facts from the mass of contradictory statements which are pouring in. The arrests began at 12 o'clock at midnight on Saturday, the 13th of October, and all the prominent men of the Executive Committee of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have been arrested or are being arrested. It looks as if the Government's move is to paralyse the activities of the Gurdwara Committee by arresting all the members of its Executive. It is too early yet to say anything definite, but considering that most of these people have been arrested under Section 121, that is, waging war against the King and Section 124, that is of Sedition, it appears as if the Government will be making out a case of conspiracy and thus bring into its net all and sundry. This action is not quite unexpected. As a matter of fact, there have been rumours from the last month and a half that the Government was going to declare the Shromani Gurdwara Committee an illegal assembly. This rumour which was even mentioned in the communiques of the Shromani Committee was, to a certain extent, strengthened by the fact that some time ago all civil and military English officers on leave spending their time in the hills and other places were suddenly recalled and ordered to join their posts immediately. But when these orders were soon after cancelled, one expected that the Government had given up taking whatever steps it was contemplating to take. Further, the release of Messrs. Jawahar Lal and others gave one the impression that the Government was returning to sanity and the policy of the mailed fist and bluff and bluster was likely to be given up, but the latest move belies any such expectation. There is no doubt, that the Government of India which is bound to be moving in the matter has at last made up its mind to crush the Sikh movement. There is not the least doubt that the growing solidarity of the Sikhs has been causing sleepless nights to many of the bureaucrats. To yield to their perfectly just demands would be considered as a loss of prestige by those in authority.

AMRITSAR BLOCKADED.

From the reports to hand, it appears, that the Golden Temple is surrounded by the police and nobody is allowed to enter it or leave its precincts without undergoing a search. The telephone line between Amritsar and Lahore was closed from the afternoon of Saturday till about mid-day Sunday, so that no news of arrests, etc., could filter through. It is also said that there is a strong body of police at the railway station at Amritsar who are interfering with the very movement of people of the Sikh community only. There is a strict censorship placed on the post coming into the Shromani Committee and to-day it is reported that the post has not been delivered. The office of the newspaper "Akali" has been closed and padlocks placed upon the doors evidently with a view ultimately to have the whole place searched. Similarly in Lahore the Editor of the "Nation" who is a Sikh gentleman and being placed there by the Shromani Committee has been arrested and the office of the "Nation" is being searched. It is also rumoured that some arrests from among the staff of the "Nation" are likely to take place. But so far nothing has been done to stop the session of the Central Sikh League at Jullundur. The President-elect of the Session and the Secretary of the Reception Committee have been arrested, but no embargo has been placed upon the holding of the session itself. The news has also reached Lahore that those men on behalf of the Reception Committee who were sent to different places in the district of Jullundur for the purpose of enlisting volunteers for the Session of the Sikh League and enrolling members of the Reception Committee have been arrested, but it is not clear whether it is the general charge on which the other gentlemen are arrested or merely because they were to enlist volunteers for the Sikh League's session. It is not possible to find out the real intentions of the Government behind all this, nor the steps they are likely to take, nor even the details of the charge at the present moment. I hope to be able to give more information in my next letter on this point.

ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

It is symptomatic of the times that with the weakening of the Congress propaganda, the attacks on the Congress are becoming more vigorous and more venomous by some of the journals in the Punjab which style themselves to be Nationalists in sentiments. Even the manifesto issued after the Delhi Congress over the joint signature of nearly a hundred men of different communities and different points of view has not escaped criticism from a section of the Press here. Those journals, especially which arrogate to themselves the peculiar role of looking after the interests of the Hindus have launched a vehement attack on this manifesto, though it has been hailed with great welcome by all the other journals in India. "Pratap", an Urdu daily of Lahore, which has been prominent for the last year and a half in advocating what it calls the Hindu view point, has been bitter in its denunciation not only of this manifesto, but of the whole Congress. As a result of its unfair attitude Dr. Satyapal, the General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, issued a circular on his own responsibility asking the different District organisations how best the displeasure of the Congress and Congressmen could be visited upon this journal so as to bring it to a realisation of its real duties and its responsibilities. This action on his part has led to a most vigorous controversy in the Press here, a controversy carried on in a most undesirable manner with a good deal of attacks on the personality most unnecessarily and undesirably dragged in. Lala Lajpat Rai made an appeal for a truce to this controversy, but though it was stopped on one side the journal itself has persisted in carrying it on, with the result that Lala Lajpat Rai has wired withdrawing his appeal to the editor of the journal for stopping the controversy and challenging him to do his worst against the Congress.

AN UNFORTUNATE ATTEMPT.

Nothing could be more unfortunate than the attempt made in many quarters to represent that the Congress is betraying the interests of the Hindus. This is a gross libel on the Congress and betrays an utter lack of appreciation of the position that every true Nationalist should attack if he really has the cause of the country at heart. The unfortunate conflicts in several parts of India between the Hindus and Mahomedans give a good handle to these apostles of disunity who are on the look-out to take up the cry of Hinduism or Islam being in danger at the slightest provocation and sometimes without any provocation whatever. There can be no gainsaying the fact that poisonous propaganda was successful to a certain extent in the Punjab in creating the impression among the Hindus that Hindu-Muslim unity merely meant a sacrifice of the Hindu interest for the purposes of placating the Mahomedans. But latterly the signs appeared rather hopeful that the general Hindu public was not disposed to be misled by such misrepresentations and was coming to take a sane view of the situation. But the present controversy, deplorable as it is, has revealed the fact that this poison is still working and has not been eliminated in the body politic and that one of the first task before the Congressmen of all shades and creeds is the disabusing of the minds of the several communities that the unity which the Congress is striving for does not really mean the sacrifice of any particular community's interests in any sense or word. The result of centuries of subjection by a foreign power has come to this that the people would undergo any amount of humiliation at the hands of this foreign bureaucracy, but are not willing to tolerate the slightest act of high-handedness on the part of their brother community or to be disposed to forgive even the slightest mistake, however, unintentional it might be.

The problem in the Punjab at the present moment really is to bring the Mahomedans to take more interests in the Congress as such, and repose more confidence and faith in it and to bring the Hindus round to that stage where their old allegiance to the Congress might remain as strong as ever. It is an irony of fate that mischief is so easy to create, while it is so difficult to repair the harm done by the mischief.

LAJPAT RAI-KITCHLEW INTERVIEW.

Your readers might have read the interview between Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Kitchlew about the objects and functions of the Civil Disobedience Sub-Committee. The bulletins issued by Dr. Kitchlew had been so unfortunately worded that they created the impression that his Sub-Committee intended carrying on its activities independently of the Congress organisation, and in a way of the supercession of them. The "Nation" of Lahore which had been loud in its praises of the Civil Disobedience Sub-Committee and issued an appeal for a Jaito legion, went to confirm the view that the Civil Disobedience Sub-Committee meant to enrol volunteers on its own initiation regardless of the Provincial organisation. Dr. Kitchlew had also appealed for workers which led one to believe that he meant to recruit workers apart from those belonging to the Congress. His second bulletin made the confusion worse confounded when he talked of their immediate work being the carrying out of the constructive programme. As a matter of fact, Dr. Kitchlew did not realise all the misunderstanding that these bulletins were likely to create. It is, therefore, that the elucidation of its functions and powers given by Lala Lajpat Rai as a result of his conversation with Dr. Kitchlew is extremely welcome as it puts an end to all controversy as to the respective powers and duties of the Sub-Committee of the Provincial organisations. A special meeting of this Sub-Committee has been called at Jullundur on the 18th, and it remains to be seen what programme they draw up for their immediate work.

SWARAJ PARTY CANDIDATES.

In my last letter I mentioned that the Swaraj Party seems to have eliminated some how Mahomedans who were not taking any part in its deliberations or in making the nominations for the different constituencies. From a communication which appears in the Press under the signature of Moulvi Abdul Qadir, the President of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, it appears, that my impression was wrong. He has stated therein that the delay in the nominations of Mahomedan candidates of the Swaraj Party is due to the fact that they have not yet settled on the names of candidates, and that when they do settle they will be announced as Swaraj Party candidates. To this extent I must admit my mistake, but at the same time it seems to be true that there is great difficulty in getting sufficient number of Swaraj Party candidate for the different Mahomedan constituencies. From a conversation that I had with some of my Moslem friends I gather that the total number of Mahomedan candidates who will be put up as Swaraj Party candidates will be very small indeed, as they had great difficulty in finding suitable men to stand for election. There seems also to be a great disinclination for several men of broad and liberal views to subscribe to the Swaraj Party creed, as they find it more paying to stand as independent candidates posing to be champions of Moslem rights as opposed to Hindu rights. This difficulty which exists among the Hindus, exists in a far larger measure among the Mahomedans. It is doubtful if out of the 32 seats open for election from Mahomedan constituencies, the persons concerned are able to nominate more than 10 candidates in all.

THE HINDU SEATS.

The Hindus who have 20 seats have not made up their total yet in spite of the fact that Lala Lajpat Rai is exerting his utmost to bring round many of the people to his views and has even succeeded in inducing two staunch Non-co-operators to accept candidature for the coming elections. Further, some of the nominations are leaving a good deal to be desired and the people in general are disposed to kick it off what they consider the high-handed action of the Swaraj Party in thrusting such men forward for their acceptance. On the whole, the work before the Swaraj Party is not easy one, and the estimate of success that I gave in my last letter errs on the side of liberality.

"NATION" OFFICE SEARCHED.

RUMOUR ABOUT MR. CHAMANLAL'S ARREST.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

For three days the police searched the premises of the "Nation" and concluded their search at 1-30 p.m. Tuesday. They looked for articles over the racks, beneath the galleries, on the floor and everywhere their eyes could reach. Early at 8-30 a.m. Sardar Gurditsingh, Editor of the "Nation" accompanied by Prof. Sudhakar, one of the Directors of the "Nation" in a tonga reached the office. The Police Inspector Mr. Learn was present there. On learning that Sardar Gurditsingh had arrived, he at once sent intimation to the Police Superintendent Mr. Grey to the effect who hastened to the "Nation" office and presented the arrest warrant to Sardar Gurditsingh. He surrendered cheerfully and said smilingly "I am prepared to go anywhere you lead me." He was removed to Mr. Grey's bungalow and from thence to Amritsar in a motor car. It has been learnt that Dewan Chamanlal's name was on the original list against whom warrants were issued, but this was contradicted. The rumour originated on some people asking Dr. Kitchlew as to how he was still free for the warrants were issued against him. The Doctor on hearing this went to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, Mr. Dunnet's bungalow and said to him, "The public are saying now and then that warrants have been issued against me, if you are in possession of it please arrest me." The Deputy Commissioner replied no warrants have been issued against you and this rumour is quite untrue." The Doctor further enquired as to how far was it true that warrants were issued against 150 men, the Deputy Commissioner replied he knew only of 58 warrants against 58 men out of which 57 were Sikhs and one non-Sikh. May I know who that non-Sikh asked the Doctor. The reply was he is Dewan Chamanlal, the Managing Director of the daily English paper the "Nation." At night the Doctor received a letter from the Deputy Commissioner in which the arrest of Dewan Chamanlal was contradicted.

Six of the Sikh leaders arrested at Amritsar are also Directors of the "Nation."

LIST OF ARTICLES TAKEN AWAY.

The Police concluded their search of the "Nation" Office at 1-30 p.m. Oct. 16th and all red turbans quitted the office premises.

The following is the list of articles etc., removed by the police:—

Search of the "Job" Department of the "Nation" newspaper on the 15th October—

Letter from S. Teja Singh to Pt. Motilal Nehru, informing that Bhai Darbara Singh has been authorised to defend Pt. Jawaharlal's case in Nabha. Copy is sent to Dewen Chaman Lal.

Search of the "Process" Department of the "Nation" newspaper on the 15th October 1923.

(i) Plate of three boys who went to Jaito.
(ii) Map of the "Jaito Morcha."
(iii) Plate showing Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha in a group.
(iv) Single plate of Maharaja Nabha.
(v) Single plate of H. H. the Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha.
(vi) Negative of a Sikh, name not known.

Search of the Cashier's room of the "Nation" newspaper.

(i) Passbook of Central Bank showing entries from 26th July to 2nd October 1923.
(ii) Receipt book No. 00601 to 00700 (both inclusive) last used receipt voucher is 00672.
(iii) Rough receipt book from 12th December 1922 to 11th October 1923.
(iv) Directors' Minute book from 20th July 1922 to 7th September 1923 with 17 pages with items.
(v) Application forms of:—
(1) S. Teja Singh Samundri, C/o. S. G. P. C. Amritsar.
(2) S. Mehtab Singh, C/o. S. G. P. C. Amritsar.
(3) S. Bukshish Singh, Iqbalgunj, Ludhiana.
(vi) Letter No. 1829 11th September 1923, from Manager the "Nation" to the Secretary S. G. P. C. informing of allocation of shares to 6 gentlemen.
(vii) Cheques received from 4th November 1922 to 12th October 1923.
(viii) Vouchers of receipts:—
(i) No. 1,464 dated 26th July 1923 for Rs. 3,000.
(ii) No. 14,667 dated 26th July 1923 for Rs. 2,000.
(iii) No. 1,600 dated 15th August 1923 for Rs. 1,500.
(iv) No. 1,710 dated 31st August 1923 for Rs. 2,500.
(v) Transfer voucher No. 196 dated 1st September 1923 for Rs. 6,000.
(vi) Transfer voucher No. 205 dated 7th September 1923 for Rs. 3,000.
(vii) No. 1,796 dated 13th September 1923 for Rs. 6,000 into a list of sixt names.

W. FEARN.
Inspector of Police.
Lahore, 15-10-1921.—*Nation.*

IDEALS OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

greater efforts for the purpose of withdrawing them from such schools as are owned, aided or in any way controlled by Government and concurrently to provide for their training in National Schools or by such other means as may be within their power in the absence of such schools, (b) by calling upon the students of the age of 16 and over to withdraw without delay irrespective of consequences from institutions owned, aided or in any way controlled by Government, if they feel that it is against their conscience to continue in institutions which are dominated by a system of Government which the nation has solemnly resolved to bring to an end, and advising such students either to devote themselves to some special service in connection with the Non-co-operation movement or to continue their education in National institutions; (c) by calling upon the trustees, managers and teachers of Government-affiliated or aided schools and Municipalities and Local Boards to help to nationalize them, (d) by calling upon lawyers to make greater efforts to suspend their practice and to devote their attention to national service including boycott of law courts by litigants and fellow-lawyers and the settlement of disputes by private arbitration, (e) in order to make India economically independent and self-contained by calling upon merchants and traders to carry out a gradual boycott of foreign trade relations, to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving and in that behalf by having a scheme of economic boycott planned and formulated by a Committee of experts to be nominated by the All-India Congress Committee, (f) and generally inasmuch as self-sacrifice is essential to the success of Non-co-operation by calling upon every section and every man and woman in the country to make the utmost possible contribution of self-sacrifice to the national movement, (g) by organizing Committees in each village or group of villages with a provincial central organisation in the principal cities of each province, for the purpose of accelerating the progress of Non-co-operation, (h) by organising a band of national workers for the service to be called the Indian National Service by taking effective steps to raise national fund to be called the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund for the purpose of financing the foregoing National Service and the Non-co-operation movement in general. This Congress congratulates the nation upon the progress made so far in working the programme of Non-co-operation specially with regard to the boycott of councils by the voters, and claims in the circumstances in which they have been brought into existence that the new Councils do not represent the country and trusts that those who have allowed themselves to be elected in spite of the deliberate abstension from the polls of an overwhelming majority of their constituents will see their way to resign their seats in the Councils, and that if they retain their seats in spite of the declared wish of their respective constituencies in direct negation of the principle of democracy the electors will studiously refrain from asking for any political service from such councillors. This Congress recognises the growing friendliness between the police and the soldiers and the people, and hopes that the former will refuse to subordinate their creed and country to the fulfilment of orders of their officers and by courteous and considerate behaviour towards the people will remove the reproach hitherto levelled against them that they are devoid of any regard for the feelings and sentiments of their own people, and this Congress appeals to all people in Government employment pending the call of the nation for the resignation of their service to help the national cause by importing greater kindness and stricter honesty in their dealings with their people and fearlessly and openly to attend all popular gatherings whilst refraining from taking any active part therein and more specially by openly rendering financial assistance to the national movements. This Congress desires to lay special emphasis on non-violence being the integral part of the Non-co-operation resolution and invites the attention of the people to the fact that non-violence in word and deed is as essential between people themselves as in respect of the Government, and this Congress is of opinion that the spirit of violence is not only contrary to the growth of a true spirit of democracy, but actually retards the enforcement (if necessary) of the other stages of Non-co-operation. Finally, in order that the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs may be redressed and Swarajya established within one year, this Congress urges upon all bodies whether affiliated to the Congress or otherwise, to devote their exclusive attention to the promotion of non-violence and Non-co-operation with the Government, and inasmuch as the movement of Non-co-operation can only succeed by a complete co-operation amongst the people themselves, this Congress calls upon the public associations to advance Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Hindu delegates of this Congress call upon the leading Hindus to settle all disputes between Brahmins and non-Brahmins wherever they may be existing, and to make special efforts to rid Hinduism of the reproach of untouchability and respectfully urges the religious heads to help the growing desire to reform Hinduism in the matter of its treatment of the suppressed classes."

The Main Object.

The programme of Non-Cooperation adopted was neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Its principal object was so to change the psychology of the people as to paralyze the administration or at least to demoralise it. This is not the place to write its history or to record its successes and failures. I am simply considering its principles. Let us first take its negative aspect. It started a number of boycotts such as the triple boycott of the Councils, Courts and Schools; a boycott of titles, honours and honorary offices; a boycott of foreign cloth; an eventual boycott of services under the British, more particularly in the departments of Police and Army; and a refusal to pay taxes. Its affirmative or constructive side advocated:—

(a) The creation of a collective national will and national conscience.
(b) The completest possible organization of the Indian National Congress with committees in villages, towns, cities and provinces, in order to give expression to (a) and to give effect to it.
(c) Hindu-Muslim Unity.
(d) The manufacture and supply of *Khaddar*.
(e) The establishment of national schools, colleges and universities.
(f) The inauguration of national courts.
(g) collection of a National Fund under the name of Tilak Swaraj Fund.
(h) The removal of untouchability.
(i) The organizing of Labour.

Every one of these items is expressive of our political principles and the way in which we propose to put them into practice.

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(a), (b), (c), (h) and (i) practically form the basis of our future democracy. By Hindu-Muslim Unity we mean the unity of all the religious communities which form the Indian nation by having their home in this land. I have already, in another place, made some observations on this item, but the subject is so important as to require a more lengthy consideration. The Hindus and the Muslims are the two principal communities of India. They are not only numerically the two most numerous communities; but are otherwise too, the most important. A very small portion of the Muslim community is foreign born, the bulk being socially and ethnically one with the Hindus. The same may be said of the Jains, Sikhs and the vast bulk of Indian Christians. The Parsees are all foreign born and so are the Buddhists. The Buddhists are confined to Burma which though included in the British Indian Empire is not a part of India proper. We may, therefore, dismiss them from consideration. It is neither good for them nor for us that they should form part of the Indian nation. Of the remaining, the Sikhs and the Jains are the inheritors of Hindu culture. They are thus not only socially and ethnically one with the Hindus, but culturally too. The Muslims and the Christians, though vast bulk of them are the descendants of Hindus, have adopted non-Indian religions and non-Indian cultures. Their culture is, therefore, a mixed product of Hindu and non-Hindu ideals and practices. The problem before us is, not how to mix them or how to reconcile them, but how to integrate them. What we aim at is not the merger or the absorption of one into the other, but the integration of all into *one whole*, without in any way injuring or lessening their own group individuality. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Jains will not have to cease to be such in order to be Indians. They shall be Indians as well as Muslims, Christians, etcetera, i.e., they shall be Indian Muslims and Indian Christians. This involves the separate existence of each religious community, with the fullest possible religious and communal freedom, contributing their best to the constitution, continuance, independence and prosperity of one *National whole*. Is it possible? Yes. We have to make it possible, otherwise it is futile for us to think of Nationhood. As I have already remarked elsewhere, I can think of no time when Hindus or Muslims will cease to be such—not even for the wealth or the dominion of the whole world. Their religion and their faith is a reality. In their eyes their faith is all in all. For them it comprises both worlds, this and the next. They cannot sacrifice either. They must have both or neither. It is possible that one of them may, at some future time, become supreme, to dominate over the rest *by force*, but that will not be a democratic India. That will be purely Hindu or Muslim rule. But it is clear that we, the Nationalists (including the Moderates) are not aiming at such an India. Our idea of a future India is that of a genuine democracy. How are we then going to realise it? I am afraid we have not paid sufficient attention to the problem. We have shouted Hindu-Muslim unity from thousand platforms and from house-tops, in season and out of season, but we have devoted little thought as to the process or processes by which we propose to achieve it. In the last three years, we have done valuable work in preparing the ground for united deliberations on the subject. The desire for it had existed. We have intensified it and created an atmosphere for fruitful deliberations. The spirit is there, the will is there, but no sound thinking has actually been done to point out how to do it. The legacy left to us by the old Congress is still hampering us in our efforts. The old Congress agitated for posts, places and powers. They wanted to be associated in the work of governing the country. For twenty years they did not put in any demand for self-government, only putting forth their grievances against the administration and demanding reforms. Those reforms have been conceded and our countrymen have been associated in the government of the country. True, they are not quite satisfied with what they have obtained, but what they have obtained is sufficient in their eyes to justify their cooperation in the suppression of those who are engaged in the latter. Their satisfaction is evidently so great as to induce them to support even those repressive laws which they had opposed, criticized and condemned all the time. They evidently believe that the Hindu-Muslim problem will best be solved by the spirit of competition which they in their administration of European social philosophy have set in motion in the country.

Influence of Western Social Philosophy.

The doctrine of *lassez faire* is being extended in the communal sphere. The different religious communities are struggling each to get as much of Government patronage as they can secure. The principle of communal representation originally accepted as a temporary measure by the Lucknow Congress in 1916, is now being extended to other communities and for purposes other than communal representation originally designed for the removal of Muslim fears, it has now been extended to Sikhs in the Punjab, and the Non-Brahmans in Madras. From Council representation it has been extended to representation in local bodies, at least in two provinces, the Punjab and the U. P. In the Punjab where the Muslims are in a majority it is now being extended to public services and educational institutions. There is no guarantee that it will stop there. It is the fear of 'majority rule' that is at the bottom of this device which has been invented for the ostensible protection of religious minorities. It is a crude and clumsy device and is likely to land us in difficulties which no one is thinking of at present. The Non-Cooperation party also which aims at non-association with this foreign Government, practically accepts the principle. I am afraid this does not take us nearer the solution of the real problem. May I ask if it is the last word on the subject, and if it is, why is it maintained that it is only temporary arrangement? If it is a good and workable principle, I see no reason why it should not be extended in favour of other communities and in spheres of life other than Legislative Councils. If on the other hand it is not a good principle and by no means the last word, why are no efforts being made to solve it on right lines and to discover what those lines are?

It is significant that we have very little of Hindu-Muslim differences much less of riots in Indian India. Hyderabad is a State ruled by a Muslim sovereign, though the majority of the population is Hindu. Jammu and Kashmeer is a State ruled by a Hindu but the majority of the people in that State are Muslims. The latter is practically a British ruled province because British counsels prevail in the Government of the State. Most of these Hindu-Muslim conflicts take place in the purely British-ruled territories and can be traced to the influence of English-educated Hindus and Muhammadens backed generally by foreign influence. The explanation is in my judgment simple. The European social philosophy favours the principle of individual and social competition. It teaches the doctrine of rights. It throws duties in the background. From individual rights it leads, certain and sure, to group rights, communal rights, and then to national rights. European social philosophy disregards the truth that rights must follow duties. Where rights come first and duties afterwards, competition becomes the rule of life. Where duties are first and right result therefrom, cooperation is the principle of social life. In India, the thought currents set afloat by European social and economic ideals are backed by the Imperial policy of a foreign Government and consequently confusion becomes worse confounded. The ending of this foreign rule, alone, therefore, will not put an end to the prevailing spirit of communal conflict. Something more is needed to bring about that unity which must be the basis of a self-governing democratic State in India. What that 'something more' is must be earnestly discovered and applied to the solution of the problem.

A REQUISITION.

We request our numerous clients to make their purchases from us and compare our prices with those of others——Samples sent free on application. Please note down the following remarkable values which we now offer:—

		Price Per Each Rs. a. p.
No. 9.	All wool rug with Black and Red Squares——A very attractive design	10 8 0
„ 2.	With Black and white squares——A very neat design	8 8 0
„ 20.	With white squares and black overchecking——The Design of the day	10 8 0
„ 23.	Grey and white squares with colour over checking——A very good design	8 15 0
„ 1001.	K.C.D. White and black squares——a moderate quality rug	7 0 0
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(All 90" x 60", with neat fringes)

If you do not find any colours to suit your taste, write to us when we shall select a beautiful rug at a moderate price.

Kaiser-I-Hind Woollen Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.,
HEBBAL, BANGALORE.

GOVT'S. DEFEAT IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

The last session of the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day with rather a thin attendance. After the interpellation Mr. Maut introduced the Court Fees (Puniab Amendment) Bill, but the motion to refer the bill to a select committee was rejected by the Council by 23 to 32 votes in spite of the warnings to the House by Mr. Maut that if this bill was rejected the Government would be forced to resort to other methods of taxation to increase the revenue of the Province. This bill having fallen through Mr. Maut withdrew two other bills, the Punjab Stamp Amendment Bill and the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Railway Conference has concluded a long session to-day after discussing several important matters mostly of technical character.

As regards the reservation of intermediate and third class compartments on mail trains and fast passenger trains the Conference recorded the opinion that such reservation in accordance with the present practice for Europeans and those who have adopted European dress and habits should be continued. Several speakers emphasised that this was in no sense racial discrimination, but was designed in the interests of all parties, both Europeans and Indians.

The Conference agreed to a general reintroduction of Christmas and New Year concession for the first, second and intermediate class traffic.

As regards the proposed introduction of automatic central buffer coupling, it was resolved that experiments should be carried out with a number of different types of coupler before any final decision was reached.

Before closing the session Mr. Colvin, President, congratulated the delegates and other representatives on their having disposed of so many subjects with few differences of opinion.

TURKISH ORPHAN CHILDREN.

APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received the enclosed letter, a considerable part of which will interest the Muslim public in India.

Knowing the keen interest you have taken in the cause of Turkey I appeal to you to bring the fact of the existence of these two hundred thousand orphan children before the Indian public.—Yours, etc.,

AGA KHAN.

Hotel Ritz,
Place Vendome, Paris.
October 1.

August 16, 1923.

S. A. Prince Aga Han,
Hotel Ritz, Place Vendome,
Paris, France,

My Dear Prince Aga Khan.

The Child Welfare Association of Turkey, which was organized with the purpose of helping the innocent victims of consecutive wars, and to relieve the misery of all the children of our country, and which is living with the generous helps of all the Mohammedans, is honoured to-day of having the pleasure of registering your name among its contributors. Dr. Nihad Reshad Bey, who recently returned from Lausanne delivered to our society the sum of 3,381 Turkish pounds and 10 piasters, the equivalent of 35,000 French Francs, which you have so generously contributed to our cause. It is with the deepest pleasure that we want to express our gratitude for your generous contribution.

Taking this opportunity we want to inform you that there are over two hundred thousands orphans to-day who are in a desperate condition. The future and the lives of these guiltless victims of wars, depend upon the help of our Moslem brothers. The warm welcome shown by the Indians and the other Moslems in my regard during my short visit to America have convinced me that all our Mohammedan brothers are keenly interested in the future of our children, and this filled me with the hopes for the future.

With the hope that with the contribution of our Moslem brothers we shall be able to extend our helps, and with our sincere thanks for your generous contribution.

Yours sincerely,

M. FUAD.

LORD READING'S MISREADING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to Sir Mahomed Shafi, Lord Reading has completed his study of Indian problems in these two and a half years; and H. E. will now devote the remaining thirty months to the moulding of India's future! May we know from Sir Shafi, whether his Chief was learning all this time? Or whether he was learning and ruling the same time? And whether it was "just and fair" to rule, that is, decide and act, without adequate knowledge? Should we understand, that whilst H. E. was studying the Indian problems, the bureaucracy has been carrying on the administration of this country? And Sir M. Shafi, what was the occasion for the dinner to H. E.? Was it in honour of his completing the course of studies? And if so, are not all your peans of praise bestowed on H. E. as a *student*, and *not* as *a ruler*? And how has the distinguished student made his first pronouncement? A thorough *misreading* of the situation in India—a policy of bluff, which even the superior "purzon" Curzon could not pursue longer—a perpetuation of the Nabha injustice which, Heaven helping, will not be a "settled fact!" How long can a policy of bluff and bluster, of thrift and defiance go on?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HEART PAINS CAUSE
Is Most Often Anaemia.

Cure It By Building Up Your Blood.

Many women who have thin blood, and whose nerves are unstrung, complain of a sensation around the heart which they describe as 'sliding.' It is an alarming symptom of anaemia, or thin blood, which disappears when the blood is built up and the anaemia overcome.

The first place where anaemia or thin blood shows is in the lips and gums, which become blanched, and in the membranes that line the eyelids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quality or quantity.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease, because it is too weak to fight the disease germs that are continually trying to invade the system. To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling.

Tens of thousands of weak women, and men too, have regained health and strength by the use of

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

during the past thirty years. You can begin your own cure without delay, for the world famous Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also direct and post free, 1 bottle for Rs. 2 six for Rs. 11, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

DIAGNOSIS BY POST.

A DOCTOR'S CLAIMS.

Increasing interest is being taken by a large number of London medical men in a revolutionising system of diagnosing and treating disease, writes a Special Correspondent of the "Daily News."

The method is known as the "E. R. A." (Electronic Reactions of Abrams), and was discovered five or six years ago by Dr. Albert Abrams, a San Francisco medical scientist.

By means of a machine known as the Oscilloclast (vibration breaker) Dr. Abrams claims to detect disease by the radio-activity of the patient's blood. A spot of blood on blotting-paper can be sent by post and by means of the machine the disease diagnosed.

The radio-activity passes through the machine and is transmitted to a normally healthy man. Almost immediately reflex action is produced upon certain nerve terminals. The location of the disease is detected by tapping the body of the healthy man with the fingers.

Dr. Abrams's theory is that disease is caused by variation of the electrons of the tissue and by his machine he sets out to heal the disease by rearranging these electrons. The treatment is painless and not electric. It is continued daily until the blood is clear.

Vibrations are sent through the body at the same rate as those of the disease. The object of this is sympathetically to increase and intensify the vibration so that it will eventually be broken.

I am told that already 14 London doctors are engaged in this new method of diagnosis and treatment, and the theory and practice have been endorsed by one of the foremost specialists.

The majority of the cases in this country have been those who have been given up by medical practitioners. The results are described as wonderful, and in one recent case it seemed as if a miracle had been performed.

It is important to note that no claim is made of ability to cure every case, but excellent results are stated to have been obtained in cases of cancer, tuberculosis(asthma and bronchitis.

DOCTORS SURPRISED.

Many of the doctors who are engaged in this new method of healing frankly admit that at first sight the system was unbelievable and almost uncanny. But tests have shown what can be done, and grateful patients have spread the news. The result is that more doctors are studying the system. It is not every doctor who is suitable for this work, and it is a matter of experience before one gets the diagnostic note when tapping the body.

Dr. Abrams is now busy perfecting another machine the Oscillophone, which he declares to be sufficiently sensitive to record reactions mechanically, thus dispensing with a healthy "subject" for the diagnosing test.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

BRANCH AT MALEGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, Oct. 18.

The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank opened a branch at Malegaon on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering consisting of all classes of people, merchants, members of societies, pleaders and other local leaders. Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud from Dhulia, who has been taking a prominent part in the Cooperative movement, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Ramanikrai N. Mehta, Manager of the Bank, acquainted the audience with the history of the Bank in brief, dealt with the advantages of a branch and closed his speech with an earnest request to the local people to help the new-born institution. Then followed Mr. Deodhar, Inspector of the Bank, explaining the reasons leading to the opening of a branch here, and the certain advantages like the appointment of group secretaries, fixation of normal credits for members, purchase and sale through reliable agency of a Bank, use of cheque system and facility of investment of surplus funds by the societies and local public. Mr. Karmarkar, Agent of the Dhulia Branch of the Bank, emphasising the utility and necessity of formation of trusts, cooperative in their spirit, dealt with the benefits that might accrue if the members of the Society would sell their cotton through the Bank's agency, would buy cotton seed at the proper season and would use the improved quality of seeds such as N. R. seed. Mr. Pradhan, who followed told the audience that through the movement was rather in its infancy and stagnant in his district till the year 1919, it had shown such good progress during the last three years, that the Nasik District Central Cooperative Bank had already been started for the taluka adjoining Nasik and he welcomed the new child at Malegaon. The Assistant Registrar, Mr. Desai, assured the public about the absolute security of investments in this Bank. Then two prominent cooperators from Satara and Jaykhede from the Baglan Taluka promised the Branch the hearty cooperation and support by the societies. The President, Rao Bahadur Garud, declared that the motive of the founders of the Bank seemed more of philanthropy and care for the agriculturist than of the profit-earning. The office of the Branch was then formally declared open. Deposits were received on the spot from several customers, the societies paying in their quota and the exchange business was also commenced on that day. After distribution of *pan supari* and the passing of vote of thanks to the President and the guests the ceremony was over.

"A QUERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the solution of his query which appeared in the columns of your issue of the 1st instant Mr. Sheth would be glad to know that the Vidyadhikari Kacheri of Baroda has published a scientific dictionary which contains about 8,000 English scientific words translated into Gujrati Equivalents. To throw more light on the subject Mr. Sheth would do well to refer to the 203rd page of March 1922 issue of the *'Sahitya'* of Baroda.—Yours, etc.,

TRAMBAKLAL G. JHAVERI.

Jamnagar, October 12.

"DR. R. P. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to request your contributor who is writing a series of articles in your paper bearing the above heading to publish all the articles in a booklet form for the use of the general public. I am sure the request made through your column will be paid attention to by the contributor and needful will be done at the earliest possible date. I may further request him to arrange to sell them at the time of University Election and thus I am sure he will realise the amount spent for publication. May I know through your column whether your contributor intends to accede to my request and to do as suggested?—Yours, etc.,

A READER.

Bombay, Oct 21.

ADULT EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a happy sign of the times to find that some of the thinking men of Bombay have begun to take an increasing interest in organising adult education. The value of having a powerful organisation to disseminate culture among the multitude, who, have, through lack of opportunities or of means, been deprived of the distinct advantages that their brethren at the Universities enjoy, cannot be over-estimated. But the enthusiasm for the dissemination of culture among the populace has misled some prominent intellectualists to express a doubt as to whether it is not, properly speaking, one of the functions of the Universities to popularise culture, and some others to take it for granted that it is and to blame the Bombay University rather severely, for not taking any active steps in the matter.

But, in this particular case I should like to point out that it is nothing short of an injustice to blame the Universities, and that those intellectualists are labouring under a great delusion in supposing that it is the function of a university to popularise culture. The fundamental idea of a university is that it should be treasurehouse or centre of knowledge, where seekers of knowledge from all parts should come and congregate, where the atmosphere itself should be saturated with knowledge so that it may serve as a favourable ground for the springing up of new ideas and new theories as a necessary consequence of the contact of great minds. The University can be compared to a fountain, the pure waters of which could be drunk and appreciated by the thirsty at its source, and not to reservoir of water in a city supplying contaminated and impure water by means of a network of pipes extending over a vast area. It is the function of a university to form an elite of the Society, who are fitted by the special training and discipline that they receive, to fix a standard or standards by which works of art, of literature, science, or any other branch of human culture can be judged and valued. This is the prime function of a university and in order to fulfill this function rightly, the Universities have to maintain, even at the risk of being called conservative, a certain degree of specialisation in all branches of culture, which they cannot very well share with the multitude. For it must be admitted that though practically now-a-days everyone does read and understand his daily paper, it is not every one that is competent to pronounce some valuable opinion on a subject, say, relating to art, literature or politics that is discussed in the paper. There the specialist must come in. The chief aim of the University being to train up such specialists, it is not fitted to undertake the task of equipping the ordinary citizen with the materials of knowledge which he most needs for the solution of life's problems that every day come up before him.

But, just as it is the function of the Universities to determine the standards of test in all branches of culture, it is the function of the Society as a whole to lay down the principles which form the basis of such standards. There is absolutely no value for those standards arrived at by specialists if they are not approved by the Society for whom they are intended. Herein comes the necessity and value of adult education outside the Universities. When majority of the members of a society are equipped with a greater proportion of culture, I mean something more definite, more specialised than they have at present, it is nothing but natural that they will begin to question the principles and maxims that they have been hitherto following, and, as a direct consequence of this awakening, the Universities themselves will be compelled to go in search of new standards or modify their old ones.

This and this alone is real progress in a society and this can be brought about only by starting an adult education scheme, *altogether independent of the Universities*, on entirely novel and up-to-date lines, well-adapted to the present needs of the Society and with no sort of restraint either as regards the subjects or the methods of study. It should be a resourceful organisation consisting of able educationists and specialists on the one hand, and practical men of the world on the other, who will spare no pains to build up a highly cultured and enlightened generation of citizens ablo to think rightly and act rightly on all occasions and in all matters affecting their welfare. I believe the present Adult Education Society started in Bombay is constituted by such eminent men and I hope their efforts will be attended with every success.—Yours, etc.,

T. KARUNAKARA MENON.

Bombay, October 10.

BOMBAY'S EXAMPLE.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Mr. V. J. Patel achieved a notable victory at the last meeting of the Bombay Corporation. That body at his instance and under his leadership passed a resolution at the meeting, by which it committed itself to the opinion that in view of the Kenya decision "no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any one of the departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The Bombay Corporation is a highly responsible body, which not long ago used to be held up for the emulation of all similar bodies in the country. The fact that such a body should have passed such a resolution by an overwhelming majority decisively shows which way the wind blows, and as such ought to give the British Government furiously to think. The plain fact is that in this matter there are no Moderates and Extremists in the country. All are of the same mind, and the only difference of opinion that exists is as regards the practicability of the proposed action. If only a feasible scheme is put before the country, it will be at once taken up by political India both for purposes of action on its own account, and of propagandism, so far as the rest of the country is concerned.

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RETALIATION IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Corporation has passed by an overwhelming majority the resolution which was moved by the Nationalists to boycott British goods as a measure of retaliation against the Kenya decision. The resolution which was moved in an eloquent speech by Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel declared that 'The Corporation was of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire other than India, should be used by any of the departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they were not available in any other part of the world.' The action of the Bombay Corporation in putting into immediate practice the Resolution of the National Congress would be welcomed on all hands. It is the first practical expression of India's resentment against the Kenya decision. Though in the first flush of indignation all parties united in demonstrations of protest, it has not so far been found possible to unite the country on any course of practical work or direct action. Some such calculation of effect should have been in the back ground of the Cabinet's action; else the Secretary of State for the Colonies would not have recommended and the Secretary of State for India accepted a decision which condemned Indians to a position of inferiority in the Empire, flouting the unanimous sentiment of three hundred and twenty-five millions of people. And outwardly, at least upto now, the Cabinet's calculations have been justified. Indian politicans, after strong speeches and outspoken statements have fallen back into a state of inaction, laying to themselves the flattering unction that they did at least their part of the duty and need be in no hurry to go on further. This is the danger to which intense outbursts of popular sentiments are ever liable. Bombay has therefore done well to leave the hackneyed routine of verbal protest, and give a direct and telling expression to its feeling of resentment. The Corporation has definitely decided to boycott all goods coming from any part of the Empire other than India. Thus the premier Municipal Corporation has given a direct reply to all the fine speeches about preference made at the Economic Conference. To the statesmen who are now calculating as to how the imperial tie could be made more strong economically the answer of Bombay must be an eye opener. This is as it should be. The arithmetic of profit and loss is the only consideration that can touch the morality of the colour-proud. White. If Bombay's lead is taken up elsewhere and the same policy of boycott pursued with unanimity, it would not take long to make the British Cabinet acquiesce in a course of equity, fair play and justice.—"Swarajya."

MR. MAJLI SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 20.

Mr. Majli was sentenced to six months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 1,000 to-day. Mr. Majli, cheerfully accepting the sentence, thanked the Magistrate and congratulated himself for having done his duty. While delivering judgment, the Magistrate said that the District Magistrate's orders were supreme and his court could not bear the flouting of such orders. The Magistrate added since Mr. Majli in his statement said he would have broken wrongful orders even if all the legal technicalities were fulfilled, he was obliged to award the maximum punishment. Mr. Majli declared he owned no property as he has surrendered everything to the nation in view of his vow of *asteya* and *aparigraha* and so the order of fine would be useless and he was ready to undergo penalty. The Magistrate replied he was *functus officio* and no alternative punishment could be given then.

Then he was offered garlands. Mr. Majli did not accept and desired the garlands to go to Mahatma's portrait. He was resumed to jail amidst shouts of Mahatmaji ki jai.

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IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave leave through the medium of your paper to put the following few facts before the Improvement Trust's Board and trust they will deal with them in a sympathetic manner.

The Land Manager has set apart separate blocks for the Hindus as well as for the Christians in the I. T. chawls situated at Foras Road but when the Mahomedans asked him to grant them a similar concession he refused to comply with their request.

The Mahomedans have been allowed to stay along with the Christians in Block Nos. 1 and 3 much to the inconvenience of the former. On some occasions tussels have taken place between them as not all of the Christians are a desirable lot as will be seen from the fact that so many of them have left the place without paying off the arrears of rent due from them.

It is quite strange to see that the powers of letting rooms have been vested in the chawls to the Chawls Superintendent although there are many other highly paid officers under the Land Manager, Deputy Land Manager and Assistant Land Manager. This sort of liberty not only gives room for suspicion and also burdens the Trust with heavy losses.

Whenever the complaints are sent to the Chairman he passes them on to the Department concerned who simply sleep over the matter. This sort of policy causes a great hardship to the tenants and the public.

I therefore request the Board to appoint a Managing Committee to enquire into the matters independently and do justice to the complainants which is their due. Yours, etc.,

NATIONALIST.

Bombay, October 15.

BOMBAY ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Bombay Association of the institution of Engineers (India) will be held in Bombay, on the 13th and 14th November next, and the following programme has been arranged.

Tuesday Nover. 13:—

10-30 a.m.—Annual General Meeting at the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road (open to members only.)

11-30 a.m.—First paper (open to public.)

2-30 p.m.—Social on boardship (Tea and Music). Steamer will leave Apollo Pier at 2-30 p.m. Visit to some Engineering Works will be included.

This function has been specially arranged with a view to give an outing to the members, their families and guests, and the Committee is endeavouring to work out an interesting programme for the occasion.

Members who can assist in organizing a musical programme for the occasion are requested to communicate with the undersigned, as early as possible.

Wednesday:— Nov 14:—

10-30 a.m. Second paper and discussion (open to public.)

2 p.m. Visit to Engineering Works open to members and their guests)

8 p.m. Dinner at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel (open to members and guests.)

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly accepted the Association's invitation to be the principal guest.

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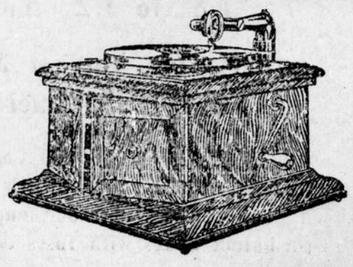

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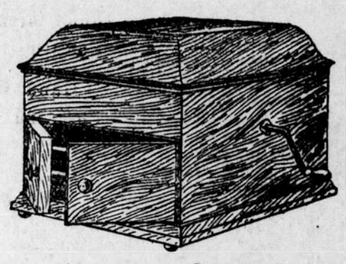

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INDIANS IN BASUTOLAND.

PETITION TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

We have received the following petition addressed by the Indian residents in Basutoland to the Colonial Officer:—

We the undersigned petitioners, being Indian residents and carrying on business in Basutoland humbly and respectfully desire to bring the following facts to your notice and pray for such relief as may to you seem just and reasonable.

1. During the year 1921 a Proclamation was issued in Basutoland compelling us to keep our business books in English and as we were incompetent to do so we applied for permission to obtain Indian Clerks to do this for us but permission to obtain Indians was refused, thus making it very difficult for us to comply with the law and putting us to expense and inconvenience.

2. European traders in the Territory have been able to import Clerks without any difficulty and so we see no reason why our request has been refused.

3. Two applications were made by Indians to obtain a trading licence at Libono Camp in the Territory and were refused. An application was subsequently made by a European for the same and his application was granted.

4. In other instances applications were made by Indians and were refused but Europeans seem to have no difficulty in obtaining such licences even in the same localities where Indians were refused.

5. There is no difficulty in getting existing Indian licences transferred to Europeans but transfers by Europeans to Indians are consistently refused.

6. Time limits are now inserted in all Indian permits allowing them to visit India. This was not done formerly and this causes us very serious inconvenience and loss. If such time limit is exceeded permission to re-enter Basutoland is refused even if not intentionally done.

7. Indian Hawker licences have been cancelled without any reason being given. These licences formerly entitled hawkers to trade in the whole Territory but lately they have been given for specified areas in the particular district in which the licence was issued and Applicants are told that if they want to trade in other districts outside that particular district they must make application in that district for an endorsement but when such endorsement is applied for it is refused without any reason or explanation being given.

8. Indians are subject to the same laws and taxes that other residents of the territory are but they are in every way hampered, have unnecessary obstacles placed in their way and their just right are being gradually curtailed in every way. As British subjects we emphatically protest against such treatment, as we have come to the conclusion, on very good grounds that there is a concerted movement to drive all Indians from the Territory in an illegal and unjust manner and to deprive them of the rights which they have held in the territory for about forty years.

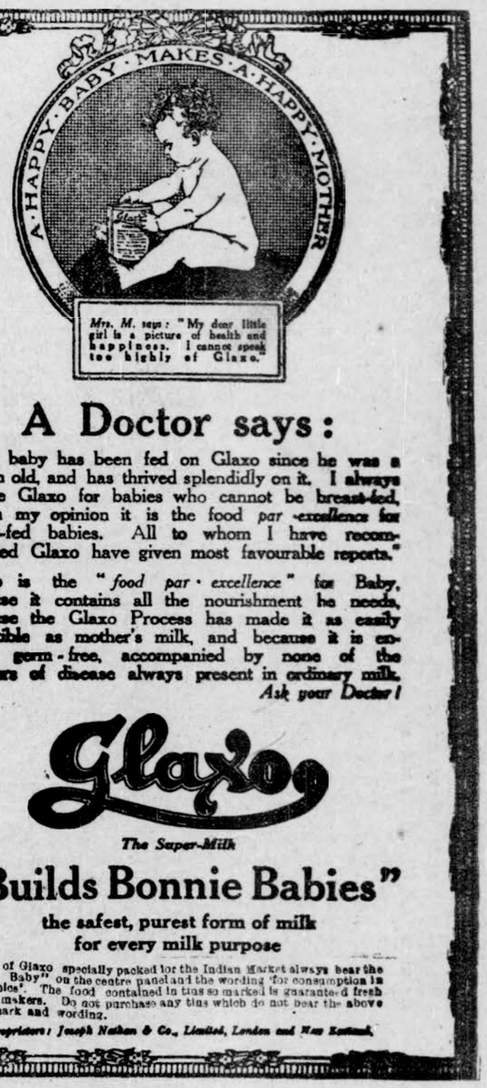
9. Whenever an Indian application is submitted we are met with the reply that the Indians in Basutoland are increasing rapidly but the following figures will show that this contention is entirely incorrect. According to the census figures there were 179 Indians in Basutoland in 1911. In 1921 these figures had decreased to 164. Of the 164, 48 were recorded as females whereas in truth there was only one Indian female. The others were native women married to Indians according to native custom or Mahomedan rites. At present there are only 117 Indians in Basutoland.

10. We have only pointed out the few cases enumerated above to acquaint you with the position as it actually is and to show the disabilities we are suffering under. The facts submitted can be proved at any time and we sincerely hope and trust that you will take steps to make our position tenable. We have brought our complaints to the notice of the Basutoland authorities but have received no relief hence we can only appeal to you direct. The Indian community is not represented in the Basutoland Chamber of Commerce, which body only represents the European interests hence we can only put down this present state of affairs in Basutoland to the fact that the wishes of the Indians are never obtained and further owing to the fact that the Government never consults the Indian community where their interests are vitally affected. We may also point out that Union Europeans have more privileges in Basutoland than resident Indians in Basutoland have as they can either obtain new Trading licences or Hawkers Licences without let or hindrance.

11. We ask for no special favours but only for fair and just treatment compared with the treatment other residents of the territory receive.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will every pray.

(Sgd.) Tyob Surtie, E N Mahomed, Moosa Ismael, Izaak Tyob, Issa and Co., R B Solomon, Abdula Carrim, Ali Hassim, Jooma Bawan, J. N. Mahomed, Amir Mansoor, Omar Brahim, Josib Hassim, Moosa Jooma, Osman Abba, R C Naido, Ebrahim Ser Mahomed, Ismael Issa, A S Anwary, A G Omar, A R Mansoor, Dada Adam, A G Dada Jooma, Allarakhia Pashemby, Abdula Joosab, Joosab Abdulla, Ally Hassim Khilosia, Abdool Issa, Adam Kamaloodin, Joolam Hosen, Dada Jooma, Hassim Jooma, Hajee Cassim, Ajam Rasool, A G H Adam, Joosab Omar, N M A Ganee, Mia Hosen, Amed Sahib, Subsia, Moosa Noor Mahomed, Cassim Khamisa, Mahomed Pierbai, Cassim Khan, Joosab Abdool Ganee, P Sultan, Osman Ali, Mabomed Barwan, Goolam Hosen, S Mahomed, Hassim Ebrahim, Suliman Moide, and A Mahomed.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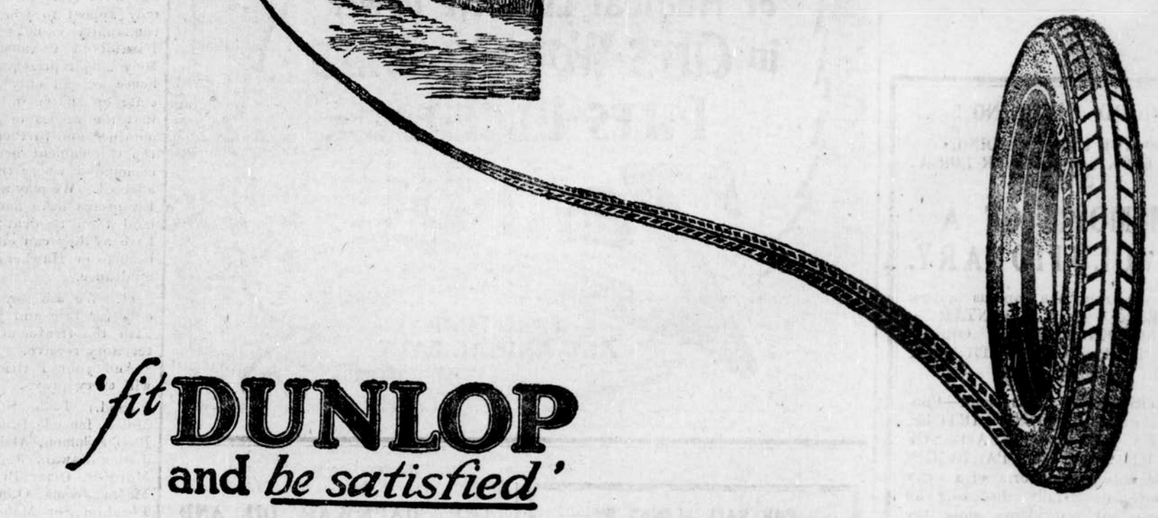

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